HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,173—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 8 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	9984	HIMALAYA	6936
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	9984	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	9584		
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	6601	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under th Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Finchi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,025	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE-MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	8,695	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to F. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 16th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,550	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New Yorkin connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR;
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SLOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 12 and 13th, At 9-30.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

Up to date.

MUSICAL COMEDY in 2 Acts by GEORGE DANCE and IVAN CARYLL.

Under the Sole Direction of MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN AT SEYMOUR DOVE.

FROM SUNDAY, the 15th instant, the HARBOUR FERRY STEAMER will LEAVE for DHARAMTAR at 7 A.M. and for ULWA at 1-30 P.M., via INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ABDOOLABHOY & JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1904, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of Old Marine and Naval STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 9th May.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1904, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1904.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th May to 11th June, 1904, both days inclusive.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of Mr. JAMES HENRY NICOLLE, who left Ceylon for India in the year 1884 and has not been heard of since. The Undersigned will be very thankful to any one giving this information, as it is required in connection with some immoveable property in Ceylon left by the said Mr. JAMES HENRY NICOLLE.

REGINALD NICOLLE,
"Clerk at Messrs. GORDON FRAZER and Co., Merchants, Colombo Ceylon.

NOTICE TO FIBRE PRODUCERS.

DR. SUTER'S Patent Fibre Extracting Machine (Stationary and Portable), the use of which was hitherto a monopoly of the Powai Fibre Works, has now been put on the market for sale on easy terms.

This unrivalled Defibrator produces incontestedly by far the best and cheapest Fibre, fetching the highest prices on the European markets.

For further information write to the Manager of the Agave Fibre Company, Powai Works, Kurla P. O. (near Bombay).

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED FOR THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT

A DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,200, by annual increments of Rs. 100 per measem. Applicants must be of European parentage and between 35 and 40 years of age. They must have served a full term of either pupilage or apprenticeship in the Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Department of a British Railway and have had in addition a thorough yby scientific training. It is necessary that they shall have served for some years on the Inspection Staff of the Indian Railways. Applicants who have had some years' experience and been in full or acting charge either of a Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Department on an Indian Railway.

II. Also an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350 in annual increments of Rs. 50 per measem. Applicants, Europeans only, of about 25 years of age, must have served a full term of either pupilage or apprenticeship on a British Railway, and have had in addition a scientific training.

Applications in writing with copies of certificates addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 21st May, 1904.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a PIER for the use of the Submarine Mining Company at Manora, Karachi.

2. Drawings of the proposed work may be seen and copies of the Specification and forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the offices of the respective Commanding Royal Engineers, at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

3. Tenders are to be made on the approved form of Tender only, for which a charge of one rupee will be made.

4. Each tender accompanied by Rs. 1,00 (fourteen hundredth each as earnest money, is to be addressed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tender for Manora Pier," to the Director General of Military Works, Simla; and unless a tender is accompanied by such earnest money it will be rejected.

5. The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted shall be required to deposit Rs. 7,00) (seven thousand) as a security deposit.

6. Tenders will be received by the Director General of Military Works up to NOON on the 23rd June, 1904, and will be opened by him at that hour and date.

7. The Director General of Military Works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. L. STAFFORD, Major, R.E.,
C. R. E., Sind District.

Karachi, 9th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1900) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc., Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc. (established 1888), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 26 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
38, Broadway, MADRAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competant Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.—C. JOST & Co., Bombay.

GRAND HAIR CUTTING SALOON, FORBES STREET.—Quick Shave, 0-4-0; Hair Cutting, 0-8-0; Beard Trimming, 0-4-0; Shampooing, 0-4-0 Cleanliness Guaranteed. Trial Solicited.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Australe.

1013 bundles damaged American steel hoops.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI COOLI STREET.

Under the instructions of Mr. Nanabhai Jayantilal Oza, the mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th October, 1900, and conferred upon the said Mr. Nanabhai Jayantilal Oza, by the Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 19th December 1902, and on account and at the risk of Jamnadas Soorjee, Gokaldass Soorji, Renchordas Jamnadas, Bachu Jamnadas, Kaku Jamnadass, and Soondrabai, widow of Soorjee Oomersi, the mortgagors, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following immoveable property on the 12th day of May, 1904, at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenements or godowns erected thereon, situate on the East side of Doongry Cooli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on the west by the said Doongry Cooli Street, on the north partly by the house of Dayalal Moolane and partly by the property of Khetsey Damji and partly by the property of Gurcondass Nathu, and on the south by the property formerly of Cawasji Powvalla and now of Nensey Khairaj, which said land contains by admeasurement nine hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 833 and 834, Collector's New No. 6577, old survey No. 67, and new survey No. 3-657 in the Collector's bills, and is registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward B No. 1178 and Street Nos. 351 to 361.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, High Court, at their office, in Medows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DRY COLOUR, PAINT VARNISH TINS, SAFE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hassanally Loomanji and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1904, at 2-30 p. m., at Shaik Memon Street, shop Nos. 149 and 151 opposite to Messrs. Eduljee Brothers shop, consisting of packets of dry colour paint and varnish tins, iron safe, mahta boxes, mattresses and pillows &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinets, large sideboard, cottage piano by Rose, nearly new almirah, cupboard, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, screens, English ice box, marble top tables and teapoys, glass ware, crockery ware, plateware, marble clock, bronze and dresden figures, jardiniers, gent's bicycle, table and hanging lamps, etc. the property of P. W. SNOW, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Education Society Press, Byculla, on the Tramway Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, plano, books, English ice box, kerosine stove, pictures, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of H. F. TUXFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Buildings, Colaba, first floor, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easychairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, coppe utensils &c., &c., the property of M. D. Desay, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 7—13, Patuckwadi.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware by Teacher, best plateware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockeryware by Teacher, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room sofas and chairs glass door almirah drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washs, and tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD OIL WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks—

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

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UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

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or
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Silver Reserve Fund	....$ 65,00,000
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BOMBA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 89 13-16 = unchanged
2½ do. Reales ..... 86 -2 = — 1-4
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 101 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 1-8 = — 3-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 13-16 = + 5-16
2 months hence ..... 25 11-16 = + 5-16
Spot in New York ..... 56 = + 3-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·10 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·42 1-2 = — 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·87 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-8 per cent = — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 7-8 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-8 per cent = — 1-8

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Red Karachi 27 3-8 M.-J. Done }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guserat 32 3-4 A.-M. Sellers }
Yellow Cawnpore 32 M.-J. Done } Firm.
Brown 29 1-2 M.-J. Done }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 31 1-8. J.-J. Done. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Warora.

FREIGHT—Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9s., value.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,040,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·58 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-16 —1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·33	7·27	7·22
— 5	— 6	— 6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·57	6·38	6·12
— 5	— 3	— 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	6·02	6·01
— 3	— 3	— 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	8,700
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	4,000

In New York—

Spot	13·80
Futures, month of July	13·62 + 2
Do. do. December	11·26 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 13-16
Futures, month of Aug.	13·18
Do. do. Nov.	11·08 — 3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 9th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,333 bales.
Wheat	44,678 cwts.
Linseed	29,013 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	20,035 "
Gingellyseed	995 "
Poppyseed	15,583 "
Groundnuts	94 "
Castorseed	4,310 "
Rice	12,891 "
Myrabollams	6,212 "
Cottonseed	9,882 "
Mowrasee	nil
Gram	2,321 "
Joowar	7,5·7 "
Maize	287 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Exchange—Tone quiet.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131
Shanghai 30 do do 181
Japan 30 do do 147
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady
Cash ..... Rs. 98-9
1st Settlement 31st May " 98-7
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firmer			
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone steady			
Ready	2	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft red Ahmedabad Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27-8
Hard Red ..... Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone ..... steady
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 11,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·36	7·30	7·25
+3	+3	+3
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6 99	6·41	6·15
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·08	6·05	6·04
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The local market is steady and Officia prices unchanged, with the exception of Sawgined and Western, which are raised Re. 1. Exporters are doing little but there is a good enquiry from Mills, and a fair amount of cotton has changed hands yesterday and to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	253	241	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	251	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	243	235	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	244	236	"
Khandwa do. ...	...	250	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	255	248		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	258	251	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	308	298	...	May 10.
Do (M.G.) ...	307	297	...	May 25.
Bhownugger (M.G.) ...	267	257	...	"
Do. (m.G.) ...	264	254	242	"
Mutia (M. G.)	249	237	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	276	"
Western	...	...	268	"
Surat (M. G.) ...	320	310	...	"
Dholleras (M-G.) ...	269	259	...	"
Do (H G) ...	266	256	...	"
Compta (M G)	...	...	285	"

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd inst., the Chief Engineer reported that the iron beacon South of Cross Island was found knocked over on the morning of 6th idem, and upon examination it was found that it was necessary to remove it altogether for repairs. The beacon has been knocked over and damaged by native craft three or four times since its erection in 1899 and the Chief Engineer recommended that instead of repairing and re-erecting the present one it be built in masonry at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,313, excluding engineering charges.

The Officiating Port Office agreed with the Chief Engineer and the Board decided to sanction the proposal.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th April 1904.	Total from 1st April to 30th April 1904.	For week ending 29th April 1903.	Total from 1st April to 30th April 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	93	28	109
Do. " out of "	18	97	28	103
Do. transported	14	91	19	68
Do. attended to	...	...	...	4
Do. warped	...	...	...	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADDERLEY—May 1, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Captain A. C. Adderley, R. A. M. Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNHILL—BOWIE—May 7, at St Andrew's, The Kirk, Madras, by the Rev J. N. Ogilvie, Henry Euler Raitt Dunhill, to Pauline Virginia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Bowie, of Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h 25 m., High water 8·50m., 8·43a. Low water, 2·18m, 2·24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Open air conversazione and concert, Byculla School grounds, 9 p. m.

DR. N. H. CHOKSEY.—It is reported that Dr. N. H. Choksey, who has been in charge of the Arthur Road Plague Hospital for several years, has been stricken with plague.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi per transport Surada will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day—Mails for Barbera per transport Fultala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bernard Smith, a European, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public street. The accused gave a push yesterday to a Mahomedan boy, Mahomed Tahir, who was carrying oil, and the oil was split. The amount of damage caused was about Rs. 2. The accused admitted the offence and expressed regret for what had occurred. He was fined Rs. 5.

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Jannee, a Hindu woman, who was found dead in her house in Kamatipura on Saturday. After further evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict that the woman died by the fracture of her skull caused by a blow of a sledge hammer inflicted by one Dagroo Kashiram Jadhow. The jury further found by a majority of 6 to 3 that the act of Dagroo amounted to culpable homicide amounting to murder.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Divisional Inspector Dias of the Abkari Department prosecuted Benjamin Fernandes and his wife, Anubai, for selling toddy without a license. Inspector Vakhania of the Abkari Department stated that in consequence of receiving certain information he sent a person to the accused's house at Mahim to purchase four annas worth of toddy. The second accused gave toddy to the man and received money for it. The first accused, who holds a license for tapping toddy, was present at the time. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 25 and the second Rs. 15.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain G. Bailey the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frellills, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m., to-day.

March ..... The Belle of Broadway ... Tom Clark
Piece ..... Chant Sans Paroles ..... Tschaikowsky
Reminiscences o' Verdi ..... Godfrey
Valse ..... Zamora ..... Arthur
Selection ..... The Fashion Girl ..... Englander
Senorita ..... The Jewel of Asia ..... Philpo
Polka ..... Go as you Please ..... Fahrbach

THEFT IN FRERE ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Govind Ganu, a Hindu, with the theft of 12 packing cases valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Haji Sayal Mahomed, doing business in Frere Road. On Monday evening about five o'clock a hamal in the employ of the complainant saw the accused loading a cart with the cases near his godown in Frere Road. He felt suspicious and went to ask his master if he had permitted the accused to take away the cases. Haji Hasum Haji Ismail an assistant in the firm, went out to see who the man was. He then gave the accused in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having once been to jail for two months in Poona, about six months ago. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Power charged Govind Luna, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to his master Keshavji Jaga, a goldsmith in Hanuman Lane, Mr. Dhunjishaw Dorabjee, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Crago, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared that the accused lived with his master the complainant. The complainant had advanced him Rs 25. On Saturday morning the complainant's son gave him certain information that the accused was going away without paying the money. The complainant remonstrated with the accused upon which the accused suddenly rushed at him and bit off his left ear. He was removed to the hospital for treatment The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar Corespondent writes :—This week there have been three storms but the one that sprang up on Sunday evening was of a more severe character than its predecessors. At about 7 p.m. clouds gathered in force and a terrible cyclone occurred, filling the air with dust and blowing down trees. Tiles were blown off the roofs. It raged for about 40 minutes. Subsequently a smart shower of rain fell. At Botad heavy rain fell measuring 1 inch and 89 cents, while at Ranpur rain came down heavily with a mixture of hailstones as big as betel nuts. The station platform and the yard were carpeted thick with hailstones to a depth of over two inches. Telegraphic intelligence was received here, of the approach of the cyclone. The storm also broke over Dhassa and Lathi on the branch line where it rained heavily, the culverts being flooded and many trees suffered along the line. —The Rev. M. F. De Souza, R. C. Chaplain, gave an evening party yesterday, prior to his leaving on transference, when about 152 gentlemen were present.—St. Francis Xavier's Church parochial house was tastefully decorated on the occasion. The Rev. M. F. De Souza during his short stay here made himself very popular and was held in high esteem by all who came in contact with him.

THEFT OF COTTON.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Williams charged Rama Vela a tindal of a native craft, Mohna Kachra a seaman on the craft, and Jetha Kapurchand, a Customs broker, the first with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of cotton valued at Rs. 20 and the others with abetment of the offence. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and the second accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the third accused. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused had brought from Porebunder a number of cotton bales belonging to Mahomed Yakub and Habib Sakur, cotton merchants. On Monday morning the third accused went to the prow and asked for a quantity of cotton. The tindal ordered the second accused to give him some as the third accused was well known to them. The third accused put it in a tony and left for the bunder. As he was about to land, a harbour policeman on duty arrested him on suspicion. The defence was that the third accused had been working for the complainants for a very long time. About a month ago he had asked the second complainant for a quantity of cotton to make a bedding. The second complainant told him he would give him some when his cargo arrived. On the strength of that the accused went to the prow and asked for the cotton. The tindal knew him very well and gave him a quantity of it. Mr. Kapadia submitted that the fault of his client was in as much as he did not take permission of the complainant when he went to the prow for cotton. It was merely a technical offence and he asked the Court to deal leniently with his client. The Magistrate sentenced the accused each to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Fakira Lambaji and Dhondu Khushal, natives of Khandesh, with receiving stolen property to wit, a quantity of cloth belonging to several cloth merchants of Bombay, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for first accused, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader appeared for the second accused. The case for the prosecution was that between September and April last complaints were received by the police from cloth merchants in connection with a series of thefts of cases of cloth. On the 16th of April in consequence of inquiries made in connection with the theft of a case of chintz valued at Rs. 750, belonging to Karsondas Pranji, from his godown in old Hanuman Lane, Mr. Power ascertained that one Ithu Dewji had dispatched two parcels of cloth a few days previously, to Erandol Road from the Masjid station to the address of Fakira Lambaji. Further inquiries were made and a series of thefts were detected. Ithu was convicted and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment for those thefts. In consequence of statements made by Ithu and other information received, Sub-Inspector Hassan was instructed to proceed to Khandesh to investigate the matter. Mr. Hassan visited the villages of Kasul, Chopda, and Dhurngam in the Khandesh District and returned to Bombay in about four days, having recovered twenty-six pieces of chintz. The accused were subsequently brought to Bombay under arrest by the Khandesh police. The evidence of the convict Ithu Dewji, went to show that he knew the accused for the last eight or ten years. The second accused had asked him to send the cloth to him from Bombay as it fetched good price in Khandesh. He did not know the full name and address of the second accused, and so he dispatched the parcels to the address of the first accused who gave the property to the second. A large quantity of the cloth he stole was parcelled to the address of the first accused. Witness personally went to Erandol Road twice or thrice and received payments from the second accused for the goods supplied. The first accused did nothing else beyond taking delivery of the parcels. Witness told the second accused that he bought the cloth from auction sales in Bombay Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the C-in-C in India, the Lieut-Genl Comg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—87th Punjabis—B M Carroll, Essex Reg attached 2nd Batt, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a candidate for the I.A., to the double Co Officer, dated 23rd April and 17th Mahrattas—2nd Lieut R C Wilson, 1st Battn Cheshire Reg, a candidate for the I A, to be double Co Officer, dated 19th April.

The Lieut-Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers—Lieut A S Hay, 65th Carnatic Inty. Offig Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, vice Capt W P Bannerman, seconded. Lieut Hay will be graded below Lieut Macleod and above Lieut Hunter, 117th Mahrattas—2nd Lieut C de M Welborne, Unattached List, to be double Co Officer, dated 7th April and 120th Rajputana Infantry—2nd Lieut N V Thew, Unattached List, to be double Co Officer, dated 24th April.

The following postings are ordered :—Capt W G H Manley from 125th Battery, R F A, to 47th Battery, R F A, and Lieut L M Davies from No 66 to R G A, to No 73 Co R G A.

The undermentioned Officers have passed in the languages and to the specified :—2nd Lieut Socvell, A M, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders higher Standard Urdu Mhow 11th April ; Lieut Hext J E 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers higher Standard Urdu Mhow 11th April ; Lieut Anderson W H 33rd Queen's own Light Cavalry higher standard Urdu Mhow 11th April ; Lieut Rice, G O 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry higher Standard Urdu Bombay 2nd and 3rd May ; Lieut Butler, C W 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Reg lower Standard Urdu Hyderabad 11th April ; 2nd Lieut Galbraith E D 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Reg lower Standard Urdu Poona 11th April ; 2nd Lieut Standridge, C H Suffolk Reg, attached to 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders lower Standard Urdu Poona 11th April ; Lieut Shaw, W J, I M S lower Standard Urdu Poona 11th April ; Lieut Sanderson, F G O 126th Baluchistan Infantry Obligatory Standard Pushtu Quetta 23rd April Lieut Goodfellow N G B 128th Pioneers Obligatory standard Push a Quetta 23rd April, Lieut Gray E St G 34th Princes Albert Victors Own Poona Horse Obligatory standard Hindi Neemuch 27th April.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by H M's Secretary of state for India to return to duty—Major W G Hatherell 122nd Rajputana Infantry Captain E Healo 17th Pioneers.

The undermentioned Officers is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules of 1898 for the Indian Army the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty—31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancer—Lieut A S Hay for one year Pension service sixth year commenced 3rd August 1903.

The furlough granted to Capt H C Wooldridge 103th Infantry in Command Order No 201 of 1902 has been changed from private affairs to medical certificate

The Undermentioned Officers have been granted extension of leave by H M's Secy of State for India—Major M S Widdicombe 117th Mahrattas for one month on medical certificate ; Lieut E M Nixon 13th Jacob's Horse for three months on medical certificate

The undermentioned Officers granted leave out of India 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars—Capt M R H Wilson Acting Paymaster for six months on medical certificate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	8	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	5	15
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	8	6	11
D Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naupada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naupada	9	8	22
E Parel, Sowree and Sion ...	3	2	4
G Mahim and Worli	12	9	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	50	38	105
Total plague deaths to date...	275,311	227,109	
Same date last year	11	53	124

DIVINE SERVICES.

FEAST OF THE ASCENSION.

ST. PETERS', MAZAGON,

May 11th 8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon.
May 12th 7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

May 12 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7 a.m. Holy Communion.
Hymns 147, 150 and 175.

Grimault and Co's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood from all impurities arising from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Sores.

A SQUABBLE AT BANDORA.

INCIDENT ON THE HIGHROAD.

THE quiet of Bandora and Palli Hill has recently been somewhat perturbed by a street incident which has culminated in a police prosecution in the Court of Rao Bahadur Govindrao Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate at Bandora. The interest in the proceedings seems to be accentuated by the fact that the parties concerned happen to be Europeans and Parsis.

The story told by the prosecution, in which Mr. C. E. Durnford Assistant Secretary to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway was the complainant, was that on the 25th April, at about 5-30 p.m. he was driving from the Bandora station towards Palli Hill when he saw a cyclist standing with his bicycle across the road. He drove by on the left hand side of the road at an ordinary trot. There was in the same trap with Mr. Durnford, Mr. W. P. Peachey, Deputy Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and this gentleman warned the cyclist that he was in a dangerous position. The next thing that happened was that the cyclist bicycled alongside his ghurry shouting to him to stop. Mr. Durnford drove on, and at the corner turning to Palli Hill (the cyclist) nearly ran into him. He turned the corner wide and avoided a collision. The cyclist then threw his bicycle on the road and dashed at his pony's head, and forcibly stopped it. Shortly afterwards another cyclist came upon the other side, dismounted and forcibly held his horse on the other side. Witness repeatedly tried to drive on but could not do so. The two cyclists who had the pony turned out to be the two young Parsi brothers, Messrs Vicaji Sorab and Vicaji Framji Vicaji, the sons of a well-known local barrister. Their rash and negligent act, complainant alleged, endangered his life, Mr. Peachey's life and the life of the syce. There were a number of gharries behind the dog-cart which had to pull up. The lives of all the occupants of those carriages were also endangered as the gharries in which they were in ran the risk of a collision.

Mr. W. P. Peachey, referring to the incident, said that when he passed the cyclists in Mr. Durnford's cart he shouted the remark "Get out of the way you fool, or you will be run into again." He made the remark because he had seen these cyclists almost run into by the gharry in front of it, driven by Mr. Ulinger, an assistant in Messrs. Volkart Brothers. One of the bicycles was being held broadside across the road and it was to the holder of that cycle that he addressed the remark. One cyclist rode after him shouting, and caught the cart up opposite the Convent. He threw his bicycle down and rushed at the horse's head and caught it. His understood that the reason the cyclist did it is was because he objected to being called a fool. Subsequently the other accused caught hold of the horse's head. The day following the incident he received a letter from Mr. M. Chothia, solicitors and witness instructed his solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, to write a reply in which regret was expressed for the words used to Mr. Sorab Vicaji.

Mr Ulinger said that on the evening of the 25th April, while on his way home he first saw the cyclists, and then heard a yell "Stop Sepoy, sepoy, sepoy!" Then he saw Mr. Durnford's dog-cart pass at a steady trot. Soon after came two cyclists at a furious rate shouting again "Sepoy!" When witness came round the corner at Shroff's shop he saw Mr. Durnford's dog-cart right across the road and witness had to pull up in order not to run into it. He saw the horse's head held.

Mr. Romali, Assistant to Messrs. Blaschek and Co, and the syce, Manoo Baloo, employed by Mr. Durnford, were the two other witnesses called in support of complainant's case.

Mr. K E Ghamut, barrister-at-law, who with Mr. J J Esperance, pleader appeared for the defence put in two affidavits by Messrs. Vicaji Sorab and Vicaji Framji Vicaji. The former denied having ridden his bicycle in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life or the personal safety of any person. In the latter addressed by him through his solicitor, Mr. Chothia, on the 29th April to Mr Peachy the former wrote—"Had it not been for my client's and his brother's presence of mind there would have been without doubt a collision and consequent serious injury. My client says that you appeared to be racing us with other gentlemen whose carriages immediately preceded yours and were being driven in an equally rash and negligent manner. My client is informed that you and some other gentlemen residing at Palli Hill are in the habit of racing with one another to test the mettle of your respective animals. Seeing the danger to which he his wife and his brother had been exposed he followed your carriage and asked you to stop the same in order to obtain your name and address When you ultimately were compelled to stop you gave your name and address reluctantly.

Mr. Vicaji Framji, Vicaji the second accused, aged 24 in his statement gave his reason for giving the occupants of the dog-cart chase because he wanted their names and address with a view to prosecuting them for rash driving and endangering human lives. There was no resource left but to hold on to the horse's reins.

Mrs. Vicaji Sorab, a young English lady, was then called for the defence She said :—"A little later than a quarter past six I was cycling along the Bandora Main Road in company with my husband and my brother-in-law I saw several traps coming up when we approached Dr Dorli's dispensary. We were not riding abreast, my brother-in-law was leading The carriages were going very furiously and were being driven on the wrong side. Mr Ulinger drove past my brother-in-law very close on the right hand side and then went on to the middle of the road on his right hand side. Then another trap passed Mr. Ulingar's carriage and nearly knocked us over. After the carriage passed one of the occupants turned round and called out Get out of the way, you fool, or you will be run over too. My husband called to my brother-in-law, who turned round without dismounting and cycled after the carriage. I followed and dismounted by the step on the left side of the dog-cart. My husband said they refused to give their names...."

Mr. Ghamut : Did you say anything to the complainant or to your husband—I spoke to all—complainant, my brother-in-law, my husband and the other occupants of the cart.

Mr. Ghamut : What did you say? -I said "You are too great cowards to give your names." Mr. Peachey gave his name, When I reached the car the horse was standing quiet. It is not true that we were standing off our machines in the middle of the road.

In answer to Mr D B Binning barrister-at-law who appeared to prosecute, witness admitted that it was a fact that her husband was holding her arm for protection, because the carriages were driving so furiously. She did not here any cry of "sepoy". Re-examined—I and my husband dismounted because the carriages were driving fast and because we had been insulted.

Mr. Ghamut said the aggrieved parties, instead of being prosecutors were made the accused, which was a misfortune. On the 26th April, a day after the incident his client sent a letter asking for an explanation of complainant's conduct and on the 27th Mr. Durnford made a complaint to the police Mr Peachey expressed regret but made no overtures. It was not their intention to make a row. It was the height of impertinence to call accused a fool an epithet calculated to cause a breach of the peace The stopping of the dog-cart was quite justifiable. They wanted the name to make an example of the driver for rash and negligent driving. Counsel then commented on the evidence and said that Mr Peachy was a mere reflection of the complainant who prevaricated and shuffled in his evidence.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY,

THE 10TH MAY.

[SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at most places. The barometer is from ·07 to ·1 below normal in Upper Sind, the Punjab and United Provinces and about normal elsewhere. Gradients are steep over the north.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Jamnagar and Dwarka and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 8° in excess at Bhavnagar and 11° in defect at Colombo, while the minimum is 6° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Jacobabad and Ajmer. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka and Veraval and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad and Cuddapah to 69° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and at Bombay, Mangalore, Hyderabad, Cuddapah, Dwarka and Veraval.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Colombo Bellary, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bijapur, Poona, Malegaon and Neemuch.

Weather.—Baric gradients in Sind are steep, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on the coast of Sind and Kathiawar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29 793
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0 724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Directions of wind	NNW, NW, W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	258

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE SUBMARINE INQUEST.

JURY MAKES A RECOMMENDATION AND WITHDRAWS IT.

The bodies of the ill-fated crew of submarine A1 were reverently taken out of the vessel in the early hours of Tuesday (April 19th) and later in the day an inquest was opened.

It was nine o'clock on Monday night before the submarine was safely docked. She was slung beneath a lighter, and slowly made her way to harbour. All the ships in harbour had their flags half-mast, and the boys on the training ship St. Vincent and the men on the Victory and the signalling school ship Hercules manned the sides of their vessels. The shores were thronged with people.

By means of steam capstans the lighter with its burden was hauled into the dock. Gradually the little craft was lowered by the lighter until it rested in its place, and then the work of pumping out the water in the dock was commenced. This done, the exposed submarine was shored up; and by midnight everything was ready for taking the bodies out of the boat.

The melancholy task was begun by forcing off the fore hatchway.

Captain Bacon was the first on board, and the men who first entered the craft wore diving suits to protect them against noxious smells.

The eleven bodies were found to be in almost perfect condition, and as each was placed in a shell and lifted by a steam crane on to steam launches, it was covered with a Union Jack. The only relative of the victims present was Admiral Churchill, who saw his son's body taken out of the vessel. The inside of the submarine was perfectly clean and a month under water had evidently not injured it.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was opened on Tuesday at the Haslar Hospital, Mr. E Goble, the South Hampshire coroner who had charge of the proceedings, at the outset made some sympathetic remarks touching the catastrophe.

Evidence was given by Lieutenant Garforth, He said that when the bodies were taken out Lieutenant Mansergh was found in the conning-tower, and Sub-Lieutenant Churchill at the bottom of the conning-tower.

Captain Bacon, the next witness, said the submarine was engaged in manœuvres at the time of the disaster, he (witness) being in charge of the submarine flotilla. In his opinion, if the crew had not been stunned they could have stopped the leak at the conning tower, blown their ballast tanks, and come to the surface. The crew were stunned by the collision.

The bodies of the crew, continued Captain Bacon, were found at their posts. The periscope of the vessel was flattened by the collision, the conning tower bent and other damage done. The leak, however, was a very small one, and could have been stopped without difficulty by the crew except for the concussion.

Previous to taking further evidence, the coroner and jury were conveyed across the harbour to the dockyard, where they inspected the A1 as she lay in deep dock. The jurors entered the boat and had various details explained to them by Captain Bacon, who is in command of the submarine flotilla at Portsmouth.

On returning to the hospital Captain Bacon was called to speak as to the result of the examination made. He said that in the conning tower there were marks to show that Lieutenant Mansergh must have received a very severe blow. Lower down in the vessel was a considerable quantity of blood.

Replying to Mr. Howe, who represented the Berwick Castle, Captain Bacon said he considered there was absolutely no liability resting upon that vessel. It was recognised by submarines that, being invisible, they had when under water to keep clear of vessels.

Replying to jurymen, Captain Bacon said that when the submarine was located bubbles were seen rising to the surface until 11 p.m. The submarine had been struck about nine hours earlier—at eleven minutes past two.

The Coroner addressing the jury, said the death of the brave crew was a national loss.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning and recommended that submarine manœuvres be not carried on in future in the narrow fairway. This recommendation was subsequently withdrawn on Captain Bacon pointing out that such a regulation would be impossible of fulfilment.

FUNERAL OF THE SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The King's message by wireless telegraphy to Admiral Sir John Fisher was as follows :—

On arriving on board the Victoria and Albert I was greatly relieved to be greeted with the news that submarine A1 was about to enter Portsmouth Harbour. My sincere congratulations to you and all concerned. The Queen sends congratulations."

Sir John Fisher forwarded the following reply :—

"Will you please convey to their Majesties the King and Queen, by wireless, our respectful thanks and grateful appreciation of their gracious messages respecting the submarine."

The Royal Naval Cemetery Haslar was the scene of the funeral of the victims of the disaster. The civilian population of Portsmouth and Gosport attended in thousands. Each coffin was covered with the Union Jack as a pall, on which were deposited wreaths and other floral emblems, and was carried on a naval gun carriage.

The escort, which was formed of a hundred Marines from the Royal Naval Barracks, and the firing party, consisting of the same number of seamen from the Excellent, presented arms as the procession came in view. Close behind the gun-carriages were men carrying wreaths, etc. The cocked hats and swords of Sub-Lieutenant Churchill and Lieutenant Mansergh were placed amid the wreaths which covered the coffins.

On reaching the cemetery, the cortege was met by two naval chaplains, the rector of Alverstoke, and two ministers belonging to the Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies.

The Marines, with arms reversed passed through the gateway

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

THE Fourth Quinquennial Review of the progress of Education in India has just been published by the supreme Government. The practice of preparing quinquennial reviews dealing with the progress of education in this country, as is explained, arose out of the discussion on the report of the Indian Education Commission of 1882. The first review was written by Sir Alfred Croft, and dealt with the period 1881-82 to 1884-85 and 1886. The resolution of Government gave statistics for 1886-87. The second, from the pen of Professor Nash of Calcutta, took up the story from the end of that year and covered the period from 1887-88 to 1891-92. Mr. J. S. Cotton wrote the third review, from 1892-93 to 1896 97, whilst the present one dealing with the years 1897-98 to 1901-02 is the work of Mr. R. Nathan I. C. S. It treats of education throughout British India only, no attempt being made to describe the educational systems of the Native States, except in a very few instances. For the enlightenment of those unacquainted with the Indian system of education, Mr. Nathan gives an outline of its more characteristic features. Local Governments, subject to the control of the Imperial Government, administer their own policies which differ considerably, as the widely varying characteristics of the different sections of the population materially affect their needs. But in spite of these complicating factors, there are shown to be certain broad aspects of the system which are more or less general, and if these be rightly apprehended, the details and modifications will fall readily into their proper places and assume their correct proportions. Education in India is not compulsory and there is no machinery for detecting and dealing with the truant a fact on which the British youth will envy his Indian brother. Educational means are provided for them. It rests with the parents to see that they are made use of. Many are fully appreciative, but seven-eighths of the children of school-going age do not attend a school of any kind and the bulk of the population is far removed from the conditions which render compulsory education practicable. To those who know anything of the country, it is obvious that when the State assumed the responsibility for the education of the people, it had to face a position to which no European country can furnish a parallel. As Mr. Nathan puts it, the population was as large as that of all the European States that had adopted an educational system; it presented at least as many differences of creed, language, race and custom, and it was to receive an instruction foreign in its higher branches to the ideas and traditions of the people. The magnitude of the task was such as to make it impossible of achievement by any direct appropriation of the resources of the Empire; and educational progress has been in the main achieved by guiding and aiding the various private agencies which were available for the task. All secular institutions are classed as public, provided they conform to the prescribed standard of efficiency and follow an approved course of instruction. But Government itself maintains nearly a thousand colleges and schools.

With regard to indigenous schools, it is explained that when India passed under British rule, the Government found a more or less widespread system of indigenous education. Most of them gave only very rudimentary instruction. When the system of public instruction was introduced, some fifty years ago, an endeavour was made by the offer of official advice and pecuniary aid to improve their methods. The effort met with varied success, but on the whole it proved satisfactory, especially among the Hindu establishments. The work done by missionaries is appreciatively referred to, among their higher educational agencies being some of the oldest and best known of the Indian colleges. As the desire for western education spread records Mr. Nathan, the natives of the country began to found colleges and schools on the State or mission model; many institutions of this character now exist and are often maintained by and for the benefit of some particular section of the local population. Other schools conforming to the regulations of the Government and the Universities are managed by native proprietors who follow the profession of teaching as a means of livelihood or profit. Aided institutions are numerous, the principle adopted being that the State shall not ordinarily aid institutions for higher education unless the interest of the people is evinced by the contribution of a reasonable amount of financial support; but the same condition does not apply to elementary institutions for the education of the masses who are not as a rule in a position to value education or to pay much towards its development. Other institutions conform to the Government or University regulations without receiving State aid, while others are unable to fulfil the conditions on which the grant of aid depends and are either waiting to be admitted to the aided list, or perhaps, have been excluded from it. Others are modelled on the State system and seek the advice of the inspecting agency, while others again wish to receive Government scholarship holders or to send up their pupils to the Government examinations. Finally is recorded the existence of a fringe of schools which lie outside the State system, many of them being mainly for religious instruction and the study of oriental learning.

Details as to direction and inspection are given, and then we have particulars of the universities, colleges, and schools and of professional and technical education. India has five universities in which the student matriculates by passing a qualifying examination. He must study for four years before he can graduate. The master's degree is granted on the result of a further examination, the preliminary conditions for which vary in the several universities. The classification of schools is minutely dealt with, in the new report and then we have a chapter which records the progress made in the teaching of law, medicine, engineering and surveying, agriculture, veterinary science, forestry, commerce, arts and industry. It cannot be denied that the record is a good one though much remains to be done. But the enormous dimensions of the task can be realised from the amount of work already accomplished. The chapter on the education of the backward classes is of interest. Females, Mahomedans, low-caste Hindus and aboriginal tribes come together as "backward." It is shown that social customs and traditions render the diffusion of education among the women of India, a problem of the gravest difficulty, and the proportion among them who receive anything more that rudimentary education is still insignificant. The Mohmedans do not seek after western education as their Hindu fellow-subjects. Part of the backwardness of the low caste Hindus is rightly attributed to poverty and to the low position which they occupy in the social scale. But the aboriginal tribes are in many cases still not far removed from barbarism, and they live for the most part in sparsely populated jungles and forests where it is difficult and expensive to maintain an adequate supply of schools. Although the report is only supposed to come down to 1901-02, Mr. Nathan duly records the fact that the educational system of the country as it existed at that time is undergoing extensive reform in consequence of measures initiated within a few months of the close of the quinquenium. In March last, as is well known, the Government of India issued a Resolution reviewing the whole subject of educational reform in its various aspects, pointing out the defects that require correction in each of its branches and indicating the remedies which in its opinion are necessary. The report just issued deals with the old order; the next report will doubtless record extensive progress in the accomplishment of far-reaching reforms which have been foreshadowed. Mr. Nathan maintains that the period reviewed was memorable rather for the awakening to the need for educational reform which it aroused than for the progress which it witnessed. A combination of causes, some accidental and others fundamental, arrested the growth of vernacular education, and although numerically, English education made a considerable advance, yet the character of that education remained such that the increasing number of students failed to derive from it all the benefit which they might and should.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THERE is a universal chorus of eulogy in the English and European Press over the "masterly strategy of the Japanese combined with their swift and unflinching execution." Even the German Press, which has hitherto been most reserved, cannot withhold a tribute of admiration. We could wish that the English Press had also been most reserved, for the deterioration of the Press—some sections of it anyhow—has never been more forcibly illustrated than in the comments on the Yalu victory. The "Daily Telegraph's" extravagant praise is the most lamentable exhibition of the lot. The campaign, says "the largest circulation," has been conducted with a brilliance almost unparalleled in war. And it adds: "Japan's success is due to a consummate combination of naval and military action which even England has never rivalled." A more stupid, ill-advised eulogium was never penned. It eclipses in absurdity the declaration of its phenomenally puerile contemporary that the fight on the Yalu has decided the possession of Southern Manchuria and that "Russia is rapidly reaping the effects of her imperialism." Japan has done brilliantly undoubtedly, but in that she is, as much as anything, reaping the effects of Russian unpreparedness and rascality. Russia has paid for an efficient Army and Navy and for their equipment, but the peccadilloes of responsible officers have crippled her and she is as much to be pitied as her sons are to be despised. The outbreaks of dysentery, typhus and small-pox are due to the dishonesty, rather than to the ignorance, indifference or parsimony of those in authority. It is but natural that the Japanese successes should cause a feeling of apprehension in Russia, and it should be feared that a long and bitter war is assured. Russia's mere weight of overwhelming numbers must, in the long run, make itself felt. The tide of Japanese successes will ebb as it has flown, though it may still flow practically unimpeded for some time to come. The end of the war is not yet.

A NEWSLESS CITY.

HAPPY, thrice happy Lisbon! For some days recently the inhabitants of the Portuguese capital were without their usual morning and evening newspapers and may be, for all we know, still in that blissful state. The other day the compositors on all the Lisbon journals struck work for more pay and shorter hours, albeit, as is the case generally in Europe, they are among the best paid artisans in the country. To the outsider, and especially to the journalist sweltering through the dog days in India, it appears that the public of Lisbon ought to rejoice at their temporary respite from the tyranny of the printed sheet. But when a public addicted to newspapers finds its daily supply of sensations cut off, it somewhat resembles a dram drinker whose liquor is suddenly stopped. Ordinarily, Lisbon is flooded with journals of great variety of opinion and their failure to appear as usual made the public very angry with the compositors. The most exciting incidents have been taking place in the world, but so far as the inhabitants of Lisbon are concerned they might have been taking place in another planet; and their appetite for news is the keener because of the inability of newspaper proprietors to satisfy it. One view of the compositors' strike attributes it to the great number of papers and the consequent need of many printers. Many of the papers, especially those which represent the political views of sections, are far from being prosperous and are unable to meet the compositors' demands. If the strike result in the permanent stoppage of some of these political sheets, it will probably be a good thing for the country. In the meantime, the effects of the strike go to prove how difficult it is for a civilized community to get along without its journals of news. An intelligent community could dispense with a great many things and suffer less inconvenience than is caused by the absence of the newspaper with its varying interests.

LORD BRASSEY AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

LORD BRASSEY'S views on naval matters are always interesting if not convincing, and perhaps one of the most interesting and instructive papers his lordship has read for some time was that at the Institution of Naval Architects a few weeks ago in which he took for a subject, the Mercantile Marine. He has very rightly come to the opposite conclusion to Mr. Edmond Robertson M. P., and finds that there is no room for cutting down our shipbuilding expenditure, having regard to the programmes of foreign powers. Again differing from Mr. Edmond Robertson, who though always active in discussions on the Navy Estimates, is without adequate experience in naval matters, Lord Brassey finds room for economy in many directions. He is of opinion that the present practice of building scouts or very lightly armed vessels which cannot attempt to engage ordinary cruisers, is very wasteful, especially when we tend to drop relatively in battleship strength as compared with the European Powers. The drift of Lord Brassey's argument is that the duties of these scouts could be performed by vessels of the Mercantile Marine and the money saved, could be devoted to real fighting strength in our battleships. An examination into the Naval Appropriation Bill of the United States which is now passing through a joint committee of Congress shows that the complete cost of the 16,000 ton battleship proposed is 7,775,000 dollars, and each of the three scouts of 3,750 tons is to cost 2,200,000 dollars. In other words, if first cost alone is examined only seven scouts are obtained for the cost of two battleships. As the scouts do merely subordinate work, as the eyes of the battleships, there appears to be a good deal in favour of Lord Brassey's contentions.

THE captured Russian steamers Moukden, Ekaterinoslav, Rossia, Manchuria, and Argun have now received Japanese names.

THE "Miyako" announces the receipt of telegraphic news that Major Togo, who was captured by the Russians at Wiju on the 17th of February, committed suicide while being taken from Liaoyang to Moukden, and that the soldiers and interpreters who were with him have been executed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAUENSTEIN and Commander von Tettan, German Military attaches, in the Far East, reached Mukden on the 6th of April, and paid a visit to Admiral Alexeieff. These two officers will remain provisionally at Mukden.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1902, Rs. 16,16,97,000, December 1903, Rs. 16,08,35,000, December 1904, Rs. 15,43,72,000.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th March, amounted to Rs. 2,236; and the total earnings from 1st January to 26th March were Rs. 23,478.

THE Japanese ascribe much of the success of their mines to Commander Oda's ingenuity and bravery, Commander Oda commands the Koryo Maru, torpedo depot ship.

A STATUE is to be erected at Tokio to the memory of Commander Hirose who was killed during an attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur, under circumstances of great gallantry.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF has forbidden, under severe penalties, the sale of spirituous liquor along the route of military trains, through the whole extent of his government.

IT is stated by the "Kobe Chronicle" that the Japanese authorities have decided to make arrangements for the accommodation of prisoners of war at Hiroshima, Osaka, and Tokyo. In the capital the large compound of the Hongwanji will be used.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th March, amounted to Rs. 3,840, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,404. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th March were Rs. 45,850, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,520.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th March amounted to Rs. 17,072, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,706. Total earnings from 1st January to 26th March were Rs. 1,93,833, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,36,144.

TWO Mexican financiers whose names and addresses can be learned in the Commercial bureau of the "Handelsmuseum" in Vienna, are now erecting, in Progreso, a cotton-oil refinery, and in Merida, a soap, stearin and wax candle factory, for which undertakings the Government of Mexico has granted them a ten-years' freedom from taxes and duty on all machines and materials and on everything required for the construction of the buildings. Seventeen large plantations representing an area of 800,000 ha (2 million acres) in the territory of Tepic—the chief city of a State of the same name on the West Coast of Mexico—have been brought under one management. The production of coffee, sugar and cotton will be pursued there, and for this multiple industry machines and all sorts of implements will be required on a large scale. The construction of a Railway line, connecting with the coast has been planned.

THE fruit of the Kautchauk tree for which so little use could hitherto be found in Brazil, its place of origin, that the planters were accustomed to burn it as refuse, has now been proved to be valuable. The fruit, which in size and appearance resembles a small chestnut, has been carefully analysed in the London Imperial Institute. An oil has been found in it which can be used as a substitute for linseed oil and is worth twenty pounds a ton. The refuse left after the production of the oil can be utilised in the same way as the oilcake of linseed and other oil seeds.

THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTIES.

"To their Imperial and Royal Majesties the King and Queens, to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, whose names, visages, and words are here celebrated, I dedicate this book in token of deep gratitude for all the personal kindness the author has received from them."

With this resonant prelude—before there is even time to frame an irreverent conjecture as to what the poor "Serene" Highnesses have been doing to merit this neglect—the august portals roll back and Mdlle. Vacaresco beckons us into the presence of real live Royalty. Of their actuality there is happily no doubt. Her interesting volume "Kings and Queens I Have known" is at least no figment of an audacious imagination, for from her earliest days our communicative guide has enjoyed a direct personal acquaintance with many Courts, imbibed their atmosphere, and learnt instinctively to gauge just how much of their fascinating secrets may be imparted to the inquisitive world outside.

As far as the other Queens and Royal Princesses mentioned in my writings are concerned, I have had the honour of approaching them only at times when prepared for any striking impressions they might make. I carried into their presence a heart eager to receive all the emotions of the moment and a spirit aglow with desire to note as much hurriedly as possible, from what might pass during such thrilling interviews. I have met also all the reigning sovereigns of modern Europe and their Consorts, and have much to relate about them, since I soon became a keen observer of every Court I stepped into; yet, whatever I have said or thought of Kings and Queens I have known is derived from the experience of some transitory event and gathered in the strained mood into which we are apt to fall whenever something extraordinary happens to us.

CARMEN SYLVA.

To Queen Elizabeth of Roumania Mdlle. Vacaresco owes her most pleasant recollections, and the first chapter of the book is devoted to a most interesting appreciation of the romantic personality who is known to the affectionate admiration of all Europe as Carmen Sylva.

The image of the Queen of Roumania has shed a radiance over my whole life. From my earliest childhood, all that is good and noble and true I have learnt to revere from her words and in her eyes. The beauty of nature and of human labour, the careful study of my own soul, piety, the joy dwelling in forms of harmony and grace, I have gathered from her as with generous hands she threw her thoughts like flowers in my path. To her I am indebted for my brightest hours, as for the love that lies hidden in days of gloom.

The baffling nature of her multiplex individuality has led to the painting of many false portraits of the Roumanian Queen. Even to the most clairvoyant of her intimates she is an enchanting riddle.

No living Sovereign may be said to fill the modern world with so much curiosity and admiration as does the Crowned Poetess, who will always to herself as well as to others remains startling and divine enigma, a sweet and dolorous mystery. Endowed with every virtue that soars high in the domain of spiritual strength, the Queen is yet weak as a newborn infant when she has to struggle in the realms of reality. Thence terrible misunderstandings are apt to arise between her and those who judge her after their own custom of reducing spiritual processes to material action. The Queen is supposed to be good by nature, blind to evil by instinct, generous and forgiving in a spontaneous, facile way: few guess the real grandeur of such goodness, or from what warm source of human love and celestial aspirations the blindness and forgiveness spring.

The existence of Carmen Sylva in every moment of her busy days is divided between two conflicting forces, for ever waging war as to which shall obtain the upper hand. First, her calling as a poet with the fervent attachment she feels for every art and for an artist's life, then her duties as a queen. Hence while endlessly craving after leisure and day-dreaming, she is obliged to bestow unceasing attention on her words and smiles, her every gesture; full of desire to run headlong in the track of her imagination, she chafes under the necessity of restraint and must show indifference to all that most attracts her. And this everlasting strife, this enforced duality, has always prevented complete adoration being accorded her by those who want her to be a perfect queen, as by those who wish her to be wholly given up to poetical talent.

Often, in noticing the magnificent crown—with once belonged to Josephine, wife of Napoleon I.—laid aside after some official dinner-party or ball upon the bureau, in the Queen's boudoir, Mdlle. Vacaresco has wondered whether its fair owner would not willingly surrender it, after all, with a sigh of relief.

One special evening the Queen said to me:

"Oh, if that crown could only speak, what tales it would tell of the brief but splendid reign of Napoleon the Great, and of the thoughts of his Creole Empress as her coquettish fingers lifted the ruby circle to her brow!"

"Nay," thought I "if that crown could speak it would forget Josephine Beauharnais and the Tuileries and entertains us with tales of Carmen Sylva. Then perhaps we might realise that the artist would have been less ardent in the end had she not as Queen been perpetually conscious of robbing the hours that might have been given up to the pen; that the Queen would have possessed less grace and majesty, were not her every endeavour stimulated by the knowledge that in accomplishing her task she was sacrificing a part of her very being."

KING EDWARD AND THE DOG.

Mdlle. Vacaresco's second and third chapters contain some personal recollections of our own King and Queen, and among reminiscences of the visit paid by King Edward, when Prince of Wales, to the Roumanian Court is a story, which not only illustrates is Majesty's love of animals, and especially of his canine pets, but reveals him in a very human light. Mdlle. Vacaresco and her favourite setter, Ada, had just been presented to the Prince.

"There is something I want to say to you," he said. "This is— must call it so—a most fortunate incident. I see you love dogs. I have a dog here with me—my little Beatie, whom I call Beatie 'the Traveller,' because he always accompanies me on my journeys. But now the poor little thing is an invalid. Will you come and see him? He is lying in my sitting-room. His paw was caught in the door of the railway-carriage, and he has suffered dreadfully. He has had to be left a good deal alone, and he loves society."

The Prince opened the door of his large, comfortable sitting-room, and here little Beatie came to meet us and make friends with Ada. The animal, a charm ing white lupetto, limped badly, and his paw was carefully bandaged.

"Could you not let Ada stay with him while we are having tea?" inquired the Prince.

"Certainly, sir," answered my mother. "Besides I can remain here with them, as I do not care much about functions and official receptions."

"Ah!" replied the Prince, "what would you say if you were in my place?"

Of Queen Alexandra, Mdlle. Vacaresco speaks with that enthusiastic admiration which her subjects share.

I believe that amongst the many qualities ascribed to Queen Alexandra the one which she possesses in the most conspicuous degree is the quality which we are accustomed to admire in the heroines of history, whose valour, purity, intelligence, or grace have attracted the worship of multitudes—a knowledge which no learning can bestow—the secret, the magical power of being in sympathy with the souls with whom destiny connects them.

THE KAISER.

The Emperor of Austria, the Tsar and Tsaritza, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and many monarchs of the recent past and present than we have space to enumerate, are included in the author's survey. A happy estimate of the Emperor Wilhelm II. may serve as an example of Mdlle. Vacaresco's well-trained faculty of observation.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE SCOURGE OF DISEASE.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S SUFFERINGS.

JAPAN'S FEAT OF ARMS.

WORLD-WIDE EULOGIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY, 9.

There is a universal chorus of eulogy at the masterly strategy of the Japanese combined with their swift and unflinching execution.

Even the German Press, hitherto most reserved, cannot withhold a tribute of admiration.

An official despatch states that the Japanese total losses in the battle of the Yalu were thirty officers and 870 men killed and wounded.

Reports from various sources state that dysentery, small-pox and typhus are raging among the Russians in Manchuria.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff has removed his head-quarters to Harbin.

General Kuropatkin at present remains at Liaoyang.

The Japanese successes have caused a feeling of apprehension in Russia and the General Staff declare that the latest developments assure a long and bitter war.

The Japanese loan is expected to be issued to-night. It was quoted on Saturday at 2½ per cent. premium and to-day 3 per cent. Its unqualified success is assured.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Reuter wires from Shanhaikwan that the evacuation of Niuchwang continues The Russians have promised to leave a rear-guard to prevent pillage.

The Russians are commandeering cattle and causing great indignation to the Japanese.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Shanghai says that the Tartar General refuses to obey the Russian order that all Chinese are to leave Mukden, and has decided to remain at his post until the last moment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10..

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 9th May states that the "Times" Antung correspondent describes the Russian disasters as being due to perfunctory and old fashioned methods. The morale of the Japanese, he says, is equal to that of Europeans.

The "Times" emphasises the view of the semi-official "North German Gazette" which characterised the Yalu as a decisive battle.

THE PORT ARTHUR GARRISON.

According to telegraphic information from Peking published in the Japanese papers, the Port Arthur "Novi Krai" has published a statement concerning the strength of the troops at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, which in the circumstances must be taken with all reserve, though it follows pretty closely statements from other sources. There are, according to the "Novi Krai," stationed at Port Arthur the 3rd corps of infantry, 8,000 men, and the 7th corps of infantry, 8,000. There is one company of cavalry comprising 150 men, and there are two companies of artillery, each 3 0 strong. The regiment of fortification artillery is composed of 2,00 men. Then, according to this account, there are two battalions and one company of military engineers, 1,300 in all, and one company, consisting of 200 men, of torpedo-layers. This makes altogether 20,650 troops at Port Arthur. At Vladivostock there are 8,000 men of the 20th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd regiments, in addition to the fortification artillery.

THE CRUISE OF THE HAIMUN.

On April 6th, while cruising in the Gulf, the officers of the Haimun, chartered by the "Times" noticed smoke on the horizon and steamed in that direction, expecting to see a Japanese cruiser. To their great astonishment they encountered instead the Russian four-funnelled armoured cruiser Bayan. The Press-boat made every effort to escape, but in vain. The Bayan made no signals to stop the Haimun, but at several miles range, fired a shell which fell sufficiently near to cause those in charge of the latter to see the futility of further attempts at escaping. The Japanese, it seems, adopt a more courteous method in arresting ships by singalling their orders. Before the Bayan reached her quarry the "Times" correspondents had sent a message by Wireless Telegraphy to the station here informing the representatives of their predicament, and notifying him of possible capture and detention at Port Arthur. That a message had been dispatched did not escape the Russian cruiser's attention. Two officers boarded the Haimun and made enquiries after contraband of war. A thorough search revealed nothing which could be used as an excuse for detaining the ship.

"Were there Japanese on board?"

Yes, they had an interpreter. But he had found safe refuge in a bath-room, and in the hunt for him so unlikely a hiding place was overlooked.

The war correspondent were asked by the Russian officers what message had been sent by the wireless telegraph at the moment of capture, and the reply was that if no more was heard from the Haimun in three hours, the Captain of H. M. S Leviathan, our guardship for the nonce, was to be informed of the fact. This information, no doubt, assisted the Russian officers to a decision, and with a laugh they left the Haimun.

A touch of the comic element was furnished by the re-appearance of the Japanese interpreter when the Russians had gone. He had evidently experienced considerable agitation and it is not surprising that important points in his toilet had been overlooked.

The Bayan steamed to within a few hundred feet of the Press-boat, and spectators on the latter could form a fairly accurate idea as to the amount of damage the Russian cruiser had received so far during Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. One funnell was much the worse for wear. A big gun seemed to have been dismounted, and along the whole length of the warship were to be seen patches and other hasty repairs making the spots where Japanese shells had found entry.

CHINESE ARMY REORGANISATION.

According to Chinese official reports, says the "N.-C. Daily News" the High Commissioners of the Army Reorganisation Bureau—Prince Ching, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, and Tieh Liang, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue—have recommended to the Throne and received the Imperial Assent to the establishment of Four Great Army Departments outside Chihli province, namely, one Department to comprise Honan and Shantung provinces; one in the Liangkiang (Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhui provinces); one in the Hukuang (Hunan and Hupeh provinces); and one in the Two Kuang (Kuangtung and Kuangsi provinces). Four large arms factories and big gun foundries are also to be built in the four departments named above.

THE RED BEARDS.

The Red Beards are everywhere destroying the Russian railway and telegraphs whenever they can. Their number is very great, says the "Universal Gazette" and they are quite a scourge to the Russians Some time ago the Russians, engaged a certain Chinese, a native of Fengtien to be their Chinese Secretary at a monthly salary of Tls. 40, and the Russian reported to their home Government that the man was engaged at 400 Roubles per month. The Red Beards were tempted by the Russians with handsome pay and good provisions on condition that they would become their men, but the Red Beards have been deceived. In consequence they have ceased to have any confidence in the Russians, and, since then they have been emboldened all the more.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER AND RUSSIA.

Charged with Breach of Neutrality

LONDON, MAY 9

In the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel, the Socialist member, made an attack on the pro-Russian attitude of the Government in the present war and declared the Kaiser's telegram of sympathy to the Tsar on the occasion of the Petropaolovsk disaster in no way reflected the feeling of the nation.

Count von Bulow denied that the Kaiser's telegram was a departure from neutrality. He regretted that the disasters of a neighbouring friendly nation had been the object of malicious articles and carieatures in a portion of the German Press.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Exercises at Aldershot.

Elaborate First Army Corps manœuvres are being held at Aldershot in which forty thousand men are taking part.

The King and the Duke of Connaught are present.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Warner's Team v. Rest of England.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The cricket match between Warner's team and the rest of England commenced at Lord's to-day.

Warner's have made 300 in the first innings of which Tyldesley scored 76.

The rest of England have made 27 for two wickets.

SIR H. M. STANLEY ILL.

Sir Henry Stanley, the explorer, is critically ill with pleurisy.

DEATH OF M. PLESKE.

The death is announced of M. Pleske, Russian ex-Minister of Finance.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

In the matter of William Watson and Co's. insolvency in which a rule was obtained on behalf of Mr. Brock Keen, trustee of the insolvents' property, calling on the Official Assignee to show cause why the adjudicating and vesting orders should not be annulled, etc. Mr. Justice Henderson yesterday delivered a long written judgment discharging the rule with costs.

BOISOGOMOFF BOYCOTTING AND ASSAULT CASES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

A coolie charged by Mr. Boisogomoff, the jute broker for preventing servants from entering his employ was fined ten rupees by the Northern Division Magistrate. The coolie in a cross case charged Mr. Boisogomoff for wrongful confinement; the latter was fined Rs. 50, five rupees being awarded as compensation to the coolie.

The assault case arising out of these cases in which Mr. Boisogomoff was laid up in the hospital for twelve days comes for hearing on again to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Sanction has been accorded to the Commander-in-Chief's proposal that temporary staff appointments rendered vacant by the permanent incumbents proceeding on privilege leave should be filled in future by officers selected by the Commander-in-Chief or by the Lieutenant-Generals of commands in the case of junior staff appointments. Hitherto staff officers have had to make their own arrangements for carrying on their work during their absence on privilege leave. The new system will also give the military authorities an opportunity of training and testing candidates for staff employment. Officers selected to act on the staff will be entitled to travel at the public expense. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that the appointments of Inspector-General of Volunteers and Brigade-Major should be made permanent.

Colonel J. S. Barker becomes Colonel on the Staff of the Royal Artillery Bengal Command and will be embarking for India on 20th instant,

Brevet Colonel Fitzgerald, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District receives the rank of Colonel,.

Second Lieutenant Gillies, 2nd Dragoons joins the 1st Scottish Rifles to qualify for the Indian Army.

The Transport Assaye is due at Bombay on the 16th instant with drafts and a large number of officers and ladies.

Captain W. B Wallace Suffolk Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on absorption.

Lieutenant H. H. Joll, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has embarked for India to rejoin his Battery.

Colonel J. H. G. Byng, M. N. O., 10th Hussars, has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for Cavalry at Netheravon.

Captain M. E. Nuthall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been detailed to attend the course of Garrison Instruction at Poona commencing on the 27th May.

Lieutenant W, A. Bass. 10th Hussars, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant B. B. Crosier, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India about the 13th May to join his Battery.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. CUSTOMS.

In the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Cooperage last evening, the Royal Scots met the Customs. The game started promptly, and the Customs who won the toss elected to defend the Bandstand goal. From the knock off, the Scots quickly bore down towards their opponents goal and sticks against the Customs within the first minute might have ended in a goal but for good defence. The Scots played up hotly, but at length the Customs broke away owing to clever half back play by Tyler. At the crucial moment, however, Smith found himself without his stick, and breaking through, the ball went right along the Scots forward line to be eventually placed in the net by Bachus at outside left. Coming again from the knock off the Scots again pressed and forced a corner. They were, however, driven back momentarily by an infringement of the off side rule. Pressing again Lieut. Reid was unfortunate in not scoring, putting the ball over the bar, and a moment later Lieut. Robertson faced the Customs goal keeper to save. The game continued to favour the Scots. When within striking distance Lieut. Robertson was given offside. Shortly afterwards a unique display by Smith, the Customs centre created considerable merriment and also called for the referees. A big effort by the Scots' left wing eventually resulted in a second goal when the game had been in progress about a quarter of an hour. After a breakaway by the Customs the Scots again got down, but when well within the circle off side again drove them back. The Customs made one or two desultory efforts in which Smith was prominently engaged but at length the Scots again bore down, and as the result of a fine individual effort by Lieut. Reid at centre, the ball was put into the net a third time. Half time arrived without any further addition to the score sheet, and the score thus read Royal Scots, 3 goals; Customs: 0 goal.

On the resumption the Scots got down straight away by means of their outside right, Tyler bothered his man somewhat but a good centre was sent in which Lieut Henries, who was well down promptly placed in the net, thus scoring the fourth goal. The Scots quickly resumed offensive tactics, and Lieut. Henries had another shot which rose, and fast went outside, the Scots continued to have all their own way. Lieut. Henries got through from a melee," and put in a shot which the Customs goal-keeper saved well. However Bachus got hold of the ball and sent in a stinger, registering the fifth goal. A couple of minutes later the Scots forced a corner, but through the efforts of Tyler danger was averted, Play was all in the Customs "25" From a corner, Lieut. Henries sent in a stinger, but the goal keeper saved. Two minutes later Lieutenant Robertson broke through from a melee, and put in a hot shot. The goal keeper again got his pads in the way, but the ball went to Bachus, who placed it in the net, the sixth goal being thus added. The Scots had a splendid opportunity straight from the knock off but it was spoiled by off side and a moment later another chance was frustrated for the same reason. A minute later the right wing came down and Lieutenant Robertson passing to his wing gave the ball to Pride who sent in a beauty, registering the seventh goal. The Customs goals keeper distinguished himself by a capital save, and the whistle was then blown for time. The scores were:—

Royal Scots	7 Goals
Customs	Nil

The following were the teams:—

Customs.—Goal: O'Donoghue; Backs, Selkirk and Briscoe; Half Backs, T. H. Potts, Tyler, and, Gibbins; Forwards, Scott, Cassels, Smith, Williams and Maidment.

Royal Scots.—Goal, Keogan; Backs, Harley and Mackenzie; Half Backs, Bachus, Lieut Robertson and Watson; Forwards, Pride, Collins, Lieut. Reid, Lieut. Henries, and Fraser.

PIONEER HOCKEY CLUB vs. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The match played on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon and was witnessed by a large crowed of spectators. The play commenced at 5-5 p.m. and straight away the military team carried all before them. The soldiers played with dash and scored their first goal after fifteen minutes' play, and at half time the score was three goals to one in favour of the Middlesex Regiment. After the resumption the Pioneer's goal was under constant attack and had many narrow escaps. Inspite of this, however, they maintained a good defence and the day ended without any alteration in the score. When the whistle blew, the score stood as follows:—

Middlesex Regiment	3 goals.
Pioneer Club	1 goal.

The Poona Gymkhana Eleven have scratched and their opponents will therefore have a walk over in the first round.

The game to-day between Grant Medical College vs. the Cathedral Old Boys B team will be on the Cooperage.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

During his long residence in Nagpur, writes our local correspondent, the late Rev. Dr. A Garden Fraser who died at Belvedere, Calcutta, on the 3rd instant earnestly endeavoured to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the people and his ministrations in Church were much appreciated by the public Dr Fraser was a zealous Christian and had done incalculable good to his fellow-men, for he was a welcome speaker, and took an active interest in every good movement. He was always busy either addressing large audiences or preaching to the poor. In spite of advanced age and infirmities, the good Doctor always graced the social gatherings, and concerts of the Church guilds with his genial presence, displaying uniform courtesy and kindness to all. The Church of England Temperance Society at Nagpur is greatly indebted to Dr. Fraser for his many striking lectures on temperance of which he was a worthy champion, setting an excellent example to members of the Society by practising total abstinence himself. His presence at public meetings in which he invariably manifested the deepest sympathy, was a great encouragement to all to persevere in their work Dr. Fraser had a charming personality, modest, unassuming, kind hearted and sincere, always ready to help a worthy cause or a needy friend. His name has been closely associated with this place, and it is not an idle statement to say that he has had a hand in every step in religious improvements which it has made. Many people can bear the most grateful testimony to the happy influence which his ministry exercised upon their spiritual lives.

Mr. Willis Rai, Head Assistant in the office of the Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, has been appointed to the gazetted rank of a Superintendent of Post Offices. He will continue to be attached to the Deputy Post Master General's office as his Personal Assistant. The Head Assistantship of the office has been conferred on Mr. G. S. Sloan who for a long time held the position of head clerk of that office.

The Bishop of the Central Provinces, accompanied by his domestic Chaplain, left Jabbulpore for Pachmarhi on the 7th instant. He will remain there until the commencement of the monsoon.

The Ven'ble G. M. Davies returned to Nagpur on Thursday night. During his absence, the Revd C.P. Anketell conducted the services for the English congregation in addition to his own duties as Pastor of the Indian congregation.

A sweeper woman, living in one of the out-houses of the Bishop's school, Nagpur, got an attack of bubonic plague, and was removed to the Mayo Hospital on Friday the 29th ultimo. She died the same day. The school was accordingly closed from 2nd to the 4th instant. Mr. R. Newbold, the Sanitary Inspector, had the out-houses of the school thoroughly disinfected and a portion of the tiles of the roof removed. It is believed that the woman got the disease by using the clothes of some one who had plague some time ago.

A fire broke out at Ambajheri, on the 2nd instant, and destroyed a large quantity of grass, which had not been cut.

Five natives died of heat-stroke in Nagpur City on the 3rd instant.

The thermometer in the shade stands at 119°. For the last two or three days, it has been cloudy and the weather has been threatening with thunder and lightning but no rain has fallen except a few drops at Kamthi and a small shower on Friday evening

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the Trustees was held at the office of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G W. Dunn presiding. There were also present:—Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr Dinshaw Wacha, Dr A G Viegas and Mr W N Shilstone, the secretary.

THE AGRIPADA CHAWLS, THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

The Trustees considered a circular by the chairman on the statement submitted by the Municipal Commissioner showing the population and the mortality of the Agripada Chawls.

Dr Turner the Health Officer, writing to the Municipal Commissioner said:—From the accompanying statistical statement of the population and mortality of the Agripada chawls, it will be seen that the total death-rate in 1902 was 37·6 per 1000 and in 1903, 63·7 per 1000 while the mortality from plague was 9·5 in 1902 and 33·3 in 1903 per 1000 of the population. The percentage of plague deaths to total mortality was 25 in 1902 and 50 in 1903, while the percentage of plague deaths to cases was 90 for both years and 85 and 91 for each year respectively. The population of the chawl is 1169 in all 292 per block and 4 per room.

The chairman in his circular on the subject, said it would seem that they had a great many cases of plague occurring within a few days of the persons coming as residents in their chawls. A register giving all details regarding the occupants of their chawls should have been maintained in the past; but apparently that had not been done until January 1904. When they had a proper register of their own, they would be able to distinguish between the death-rate of residents of long-standing and of those who had recently entered into occupation.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha in his minute on the subject stated that the mortality statistics furnished by the Health Officer were in sad grossoms. As no register of new comers was kept prior to that year, it was not possible to offer any opinion either way. It might be, as the chairman observed, that newcomers might have brought germs of plague with them. At the same time there was nothing to prevent them from attributing the cause to other residents of the chawl themselves bringing in the disease. They all more or less went about in the town and it was as likely as not that they also contributed to the mortality. They knew as a matter of fact the number of plague deaths among servants on the Malabar Hill It was but rare that a plague death or plague case occurred among the residents of the bungalows on the hill. The deaths and cases were almost wholly confined to the menials, whom it was impossible to prevent from going about in the town either for their own purposes or for their masters, In his opinion, do what they might, it was impossible that even in the best managed of "model" chawls they could prevent plague, The decease was so insidious, that one could not say when he might catch it, Everybody held life dear to himself, No doubt the ignorant and the lowly less understood the evils of contamination, But how they were to avoid it? Customs, usage and other social habits of years could not be eradicated in a day, Moreover sanitary officers forgot the low standard of living among the poor. They were all apt to judge of these matters from their own point of view or standard Sanitary officers should view them from the point of view of the poor, It was easy to say this ought to be done and that. All that meant money, and poverty was the one important factor to be reckoned with. They forgot it, because they were all, thank God, better situated, Let them for a moment imagine themselves in their place. Let them think how they should act? At once the revelation would burst on them that being human they should be subjected to the same impulses as these. It was indeed, a most difficult matter to cope with. Of course they were bound to see that all possible efforts were made to diminish the death-rate. They might do something but nothing very material. He was entirely sceptic that even the most herculean efforts of the ablest sanitary officers could do anything towards that end so long as plague mocked science, Sanitary officers were simply beating about the bush to justify their own existence.

Dr. Viegas in his minute said a proper register giving details of the duration of residence, occupation, the place of occupation &c., ought to be maintained

It was resolved that an enquiry should be made as to what dates were referred to in the column "dates of attack" in the statement. It was further resolved that proposals should be submitted for the Board's approval with a view to (a) stricter supervision, (b) the maintenance of a comprehensive register of particulars concerning the occupants of the Board's chawls.

REMOVAL AND RE-ERECTION OF A TEMPLE.

The Board considered a circular on memo by the chairman recommending that Mr. Sitaram Luxman may be given Rs' 1,000 to a range for the removal and re-erection of the temple on plot No. 49, First Nagpada, and that he may be allowed to put up an additional storey over the temple for the occupation of the pujari.

After some discussion it was resolved to inform Mr Sitaram that his request could not be entertained.

CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE.

The meeting resolved to record Government resolution dated 9th ult., sanctioning the street scheme on the Board's Connaught Road estate.

THE HORNBY ROAD ESTATES.

The meeting considered a letter from the Engineer, forwarding plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 51,409, and the necessary particulars in connection with the street scheme on the Board's Hornby Road estate.

It was resolved that the scheme be approved and notified and submitted to Government.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned.

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

THE REV. THOMAS STEPHENS.

MANGALORE 4th May.—It is not generally known writes a Mangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail," that the first Englishman known for certain to have come out to India was Thomas Stephens, a "member of a well-to-do Wiltshire family and an Oxonian" who landed somewhere near Goa about the year 1579, and spent 40 years in Missionary work in Goa and the neighbouring places—he came out to India as a Jesuit Missionary Stephens not only succeeded in mastering Marathi and Konkani (languages spoken by the majority of the people on the West Coast), but has left behind him, among other works in Marathi of acknowledged literary merit, the Purana an epic, as the author of which Stephens is best known among the people on the West Coast who speak Marathi or Konkani. The poem, a masterpiece in Marathi, is written in ovimetre and contains over 11,000 strophes of four lines each. It narrates in a lofty style the events that led up to the establishment of the Christian religion, from the creation of the world to the Ascension of Our Lord the hero of the epic.

Lectures on "The First Englishman in India and his Works" lately delivered in North Canara by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B. of Mangalore, at present Sub-Judge of Sirsi and author of several historical works, attracted the attention of the Bombay Government, who resolved to publish a new edition of the Purana. In consideration of the fact that no printed copy of the work can now be traced although no less than three editions of it were printed in the seventeenth century. Only about a dozen copies in manuscript are now available and these are treasured as heirlooms in several families in North and South Canara. As Mr. M. Pais of Bangalore, has already undertaken the publication of the work here Government are not now printing an edition of it in Bombay. The work to be published in Mangalore will be prefaced with a life of its author, the Rev. Thomas Stephens, and an introduction by Mr. J. A. Saldanha and supplemented with copious notes by several Sanskrit scholars.

It is reported that owing to the indisposition of Mr. E. H. Cox, Mr. Cowen has resumed the editorship of the "China Times" Tientsin. He has not been deported yet. In fact, he appears to have emerged successfully from his struggle with the authorities; and the Japanese have presented him with a sword of honour.

According to "Le Memorial Diplomatique" lively discontent has been excited in English commercial circles by a measure recently adopted by the Japanese Parliament by which, from the 1st of April, an extraordinary duty of fifteen per cent. was placed on imported woollen, silk and cotton textiles. Moreover this tax was ordered to be paid at the same time as the port-dues and this rule is most strongly objected to. It is believed that the measure is contrary to the actual treaties in force, and the only excuse for its imposition is to be found in Japan's need for creating new resources with which to carry on the war. The French paper understands that Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Tokio, has received instructions to protest against the tax, which is considered arbitrary, and that the representatives of other Powers whose interests are equally concerned, will unite with England in protesting.

NOTES FROM JABULPUR.

A SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

During the past ten days the heat has been very trying, writes our Jabulpur correspondent, but a few dust storms with a sprinkling of rain have tended to lower the temperature somewhat.

The mango crop is fairly good, but the high winds have done much damage to the fruit which has fallen in thousands, and lessees of the crop are in a sad way because their anticipated gains have been seriously affected. Green mangoes are selling at nominal prices as they have fallen while yet too small to be of much use for preserves and pickles.

Small pox is rife in the city, and there are a few cases in the Civil Lines, diarrhœa and a slight form of influenza are also prevalent.

A very sad accident occurred to Mr. Todd, Irrigation Engineer, a few days ago while he and another gentleman were out tigar shooting. Mr. Todd fired and hit "stripes" who rolled over and lay on his back, apparently dead, but in order to make quite sure a second shot was fired and 'stripes' then jumped up and made off. Mr. Todd and his friend bearing in mind the several instances of sportsman pursuing wounded tigers and getting mauled, considered prudence to be the better part of valour and remained in their "machans" for nearly two hours, and then alighted and went off in different directions in order to ascertain the fate of the beast, thinking that the time that had elapsed between the shooting and search quite justified the presumption that "stripes" had become a carcass. But this was not so, as he was in hiding in the long grass and on seeing Mr. Todd, suddenly sprang upon him and attacked him at the back clawing and biting him very severely. The shock sent Mr. Todd's gun flying out of his hand, and the way in which he was pinned down made it impossible for him to get at his revolver. Mr. Todd's friend coming up just then and seeing how matters stood fired, and the tiger immediately dropped Mr. Todd whom he was dragging away and disappeared into the jungle. Mr. Todd's friends went up and did all that could be done, even to the sucking of Mr. Todds wounds and with as little delay as possible Lieutenant Windross, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, was on the spot and brought his patient into Jabulpur. Though Mr. Todd has been very badly injured he is doing as well as possible under the circumstances.

The irony of fate has been the sad experience of the wealthy Mahajan, Raja Gokuldass; for in the midst of all the marriage festivities of his two grand nephews, one of the boys took seriously ill with typhus fever and is lying in a precarious state at Bhopal. Four valuable horses belonging to the Raja died at Bhopal and four valuable carriages and a quantity of harness etc. also belonging to the Raja took fire between Itarsi and Jabulpur while being brought by train. The damage is valued at some Rs. 10,000 and it is said that a suit against the G. I. P. Railway Company will shortly be instituted for recovery of the damages if the Railway Company do not pay up on claim being made. It is said that the carriages were well covered with tarpaulin and that sparks from the engine set the carriages on fire. It is hard to conceive how this could have happened, for tarpaulins don't readily take fire from a spark or two from an engine. No doubt there will be the fullest enquiry into the matter, but I am afraid it will be a most difficult thing to come to any satisfactory conclusion as to how the carriages caught fire.

The triennial Municipal elections which are to be held on the 9th inst are causing a great sensation in the Town and Civil station of Jabulpur. The eagerness with which several of the native nobility and gentry in the city and some of the minor European and Eurasian official and non-official residents in the Civil station crave to become Municipal Commissioners, is marvellous; canvassing for votes is vigorously conducted.

The Jabulpur Bar, which is already very strong has had an addition in the person of Mr. K M Anderson who retired from the C P Provincial Civil service last month and has been enrolled as a first grade pleader Mr. Anderson's long experience of 21 years on the Bench as Magistrate, Judge and Revenue officer will no doubt go far in his favour in begetting the confidence of the public.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following is the result of the races which were sailed on Saturday 7th May all terminating at Hog Island, in a light breeze from the South West.

The first yachts to start were those of the "B" Class with time in hand the course being from the Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving it to Starboard, round B. W. H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta leaving it to Starboard, and finishing off Hog Island Bunder, distance 10 6 miles. Sayonara crossed the line at 2, 47 30 followed by Erin and Trixie; Janetta did not start, It was a very hot and tedious run before the prevailing light wind to Butcher Beacon which was rounded in the same order as at the start on the boat to the Red Channel Buoy Erin overhauled Sayonara just before rounding that mark and Trixie overtook the latter yacht when near the B H W S Buoy N N E of Elephanta, Erin won the first prize, the time being as follows.

Time Allowance Course	Yacht.	Entered by	Started at	Time of arrival.
M S			H M S	H M S
3 30	Erin	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 7 0	5 1 0
1 30	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	3 3 30	5 6 30
2 30	Trixie	Mr A M Monteath	2 57 30	5 5 7
12 0	Sayonara	Maj Curtis R A M	2 47 30	5 8 45
Scr		Officers R G	did not start	
2 0	Sapphire	Captains Hopkins and Mr R H Hopkins	3 13 0	5 16 25

The Tomtit Class and Handicap Race started at 3 20 p m and sailed a course from the Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port round the two Red Channel Buoys W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Island respectively leaving both to Starboard round B. W. H S Buoy N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing off Hog Island; distance 9-4 miles.

The boats got away to a fairly good start, Meg being the first over the line closely followed by Tomtit, Hawthron and Lapwing; on the run to Tucker Beacon Meg maintained her lead and rounded the mark 18 seconds ahead of Tomtit, Lapwing 37 seconds later and Hawthorn about the same interval From this mark to the Red Channel Buoy it was a free reach Tomtit and Meg had a short luffing match in which the former gained the lead and went round the Buoy 28 seconds ahead of Meg, Lapwing still keeping the same distance behind the leading boat, Hawthorn losing ground slighly. No change took place on the run to the finish but the distance between the boats was somewhat increased. Tomtit won the class prize, The times were as follow:—

Time Allowance Course,	Yacht.	Entered by	Started at	Time of arrival.	Corrected Times
M S			H M S	H M S	H M S
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	3 20 0	5 6 0	5 6 0
Scr	Meg	Mr [illegible] B Rae	3 20 0	5 7 0	5 7 45
3 8	Lapwing	Mr C Richards	3 21 0	5 5 0	5 5 22
5 29	Hawthorn	Mr L Wingate	3 20 0	5 11 30	5 5 31
7 0	Corah	Mr D B Bunting	did not start.		

The members who had sailed over were present, most of whom returned to Bombay later in the evening in a launch which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee by Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, thus ending in a pleasant and agreeable manner of what may be considered one of the most successful yachting seasons.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE."

On Thursday and Friday evening at the Gaiety Theatre, Madam Vivianne Dagmar will produce "The Gay Parisienne." Mme. Dagmar will be assisted by Miss. Sherar, and a number of local amateurs, and those who witnessed the performance of "Zaza" will doubtless look forward with much interest to this new production. The plan may be seen at Mr. Seymour Dove's establishment in the Fort.

It is stated from Peking that it has been decided by the Board of Revenue that the new Imperial Mint now being near completion shall strike coins bearing the uniform weight of one Haikuan tael, and that this new coin is to be the future silver unit of money throughout the Empire. All other dollars of the present type coined in the provinces, seven mace-three candareens, or seventy-three tael-cents, in weight, are then to be gradually recalled and re-minted on the Haikuan tael weight basis.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Football League Struggle.

CORINTHIANS IN FRANCE.

A POLO RECENT FORM LIST.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The struggle for supremacy between Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City for the championship of the League remains as interesting as ever. The failure of the Wednesday at Newcastle on Saturday, when they went down before Newcastle United, has probably cost the Sheffield club the championship. They gave a most disappointing display, and completely failed to show the form that has characterised their play throughout the season. So well, however, have Newcastle, United performed that it was quite recognised that the Wednesday, in visiting Newcastle, had a very difficult task before them. The game proved a tremendous attraction, fully thirty thousand spectators being present. The United quickly set to work, and almost before the Sheffielders knew where they were the home side had a lead of three goals. Thus the issue was practically decided in the first quarter of an hour. In the second half the Wednesday showed better form than during the first part of the game, but they failed to penetrate the home side's goal, and in the end were defeated by four goals to nil. More than usual interest attached to the meeting of Manchester City and Small Heath, for one reason because these two clubs came into the First Division together at the beginning of the season, and for another because Small Heath, although at one time in danger of being reduced to the Second Division, had improved a great deal, and on some of their performances during the latter part of the season, had proved themselves capable of holding their own against the best teams in the League. The "Citizens" were not at anything like full strength, while the "Heathens" had their best team out. For all that, however, the Manchester men, who had the advantage of being at home, were altogether too good for their opponents, and gained an easy victory by four goals to nil—curiously enough the same margin by which Sheffield Wednesday suffered defeat. Manchester City's prospect of winning the League Championship and the Cup as well is by no means a remote one. With regard to the League, they have only one more game to play to complete their programme, while Sheffield Wednesday, their most dangerous opponents, have two more matches to play. The two clubs' records are as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manchester City	33	19	8	6	44
Sheffield Wednesday	32	18	7	7	43

The Corinthians have concluded their Continental tour. On Saturday afternoon they met a team representing the whole of France at the Parc aux Princes ground, on the outskirts of this city. It proved a very interesting game. Though the visitors scored as many goals as they did last year, namely, eleven, their opponents managed to get four against them, which is a revelation of the progress made in football science by the French. At half-time the scores were exactly equal—two each. The game up to that point had provided such crises and exciting passages that many people, including a stalwart body of Englishmen, who had gone there to applaud their countrymen, began to feel qualms as to the result. The reason, of course, was that the Corinthians were dead tired. They had been travelling and playing ever since they came to the Continent, and one man, at least, M. J. Moon, was so badly crocked from a swollen knee that he had no business to be playing at all. The team hobbled about the field for the first half-hour and the Frenchmen, distinguished for their liveliness and dash, led many a brilliant sortie into the British quarters. If it had not been for the prowess of J. E. Wilkinson in goal there is no telling how many points would not have been put to the credit of the home team. G. O. Smith, "le grand G. O. Smith, le Zimmerman de l'Association," as one of the sporting papers called him—there is no more cheering exercise in this world than the reading of the French sporting press—rearranged his front line and then the attack began again. The All-France team scored a third goal; a fourth was added twenty minutes later. Then the Corinthians threw off their lethargy and, of course, when they began to play there was no stopping them. They put on nine goals in rapid succession. G. O. Smith shot four and Moon two, notwithstanding his bad leg. The French team had fallen to pieces. The crowd was loud in its admiration of the cool science of the visitors, who never hurried. When they were quite ready and all the forwards nicely in line—G.O. Smith shot the goal.

Appended is the new Recent Form List, which has been issued earlier than was expected, by the Hurlingham Polo Committee, with the following remarks: "A' waiting list' has been drawn up consisting of players now abroad, and of other players who, although in England, are not known to be in possession of ponies. These players will be placed on the list when occasion requires." The order in the Recent Form List is alphabetical.—Major G K Ansell (Inniskilling Dragoons), Mr. W S Buckmaster, Mr. F M Freake, Captain Neil Haig (Inniskilling Dragoons), Captain G Haseltine (Carabiniers), Mr. Walter Jones, Captain Hardress Lloyd, Captain Hon. D C Marjoribanks, D.S.O. (R H G), Captain E D Miller, D S O, Mr. G A Miller, Mr. C D Miller, Mr. P Nickalls, Mr C. Nickalls, Mr, M Nickalls, Mr, A Rawlinson, Mr. H Rich, Mr H Scott-Robson, Major J. Vaughan, D S O, (7th Hussars), Mr John Watson, Captain Herbert Wilson, a well-known Roehampton player, who has made great progress of late, and has a fine stud of ponies. Another is Captain Majoribanks, who has just got his troop in the Blues; he has played for the R H G since 1897 and captained their team which won the Junior Championship at Roehampton last year, and also reached the Inter-Regimental final. He also played back for the England team, which beat Ireland at Dublin last July. Captain J. L. Wood, the third new player in question, has a fine polo record, having represented the 18th Hussars since 1895. In December of that year he helped them to beat the hitherto invincible Patiala native team and played in the Indian Inter-Regimentals of 1895, '96 '97 and '98 The 18th were then ordered to South Africa, where, with his assistance, they won the Durban and Maritzburg Tournaments of 1899, their great rivals being the 5th Lancers. After the war they won the South African Inter-Regimental Tournament, the South African Hurlingham Cup, and the Durban Tournament of 1902, and that autumn returned to England. In addition to the above Captain Wood (who has a younger brother in the 12th Lancers team) played for the 18th Hussars when they won the Aldershot Day Tournament at Ranelagh last season, and took part in the revived Inter-Regimental. It may be pointed out that although Mr. George Miller, who has made such a satisfactory recovery from his recent pig-sticking accident, is included in the above list, he will not be playing this season.

The Oxford and Cambridge golf match at Woking was the twenty-sixth of the series. The Inter-University match was incepted in 1878, and only one break has obtained in the sequence, that is, in 1881, when neither club could raise a team. Of the twenty four contests already decided, Oxford has won thirteen, Cambridge eleven, and there was a drawn game in 1895. The statistics of inter-University golf matches show a considerable amount of consistency. In

each player's individual performance is fraught with vital import to his side. No man can therefore, console himself with the reflection that his bad play will not affect the ultimate result. The draw was as follows :—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE
J L Humphreys (Brasenose)	v G Hoffmann (Caius) ;
W M Grundy (All Souls)	v H C McDonnell (Corpus) ;
A J Graham (Trinity)	v H D Gillies (Caius) ;
G R Girdlestone (New College)	v C E Stuart (Trinity) ;
C H Alison (New College)	v C C Wedderburn (Pembroke) ;
J O Fairlie (New College)	v W N Potter (Pembroke) ;
G B Sanderson (Brasenose)	v R C Simpson (Trinity) ;
G E Grundy (Brasenose)	v M T Allen (Trinity) ;

The weather was fine. The scores at the ninth hole, the Oxford representative being mentioned first, were :—Humphreys all square with Hoffmann, W. T. Grundy two down to McDonnell, Graham one up on Gillies, Girdlestone one up on Stuart, Allison all square with Wedderburn, Fairlie four down to Potter Sanderson all square with Simpson, G. E. Grundy all square with Allan. The scores at the eighteenth hole were :—Humphreys one up on Hoffmann, W. M. Grundy one down to McDonnell Graham all square with Gillies, Girdlestone two up on Stuart Allison two down to Wedderburn, Fairlie three down to Potter Sanderson one down to Simpson and G. E. Grundy four down to Allen. Playing to the home hole Alison, with his second landed on the top of the clubhouse but with his third he landed a few inches from the hole and managed to snatch a half. Cambridge at the end of the first eighteen holes were leading by thirteen holes to one.

Not content with a Cup final in which two Lancashire teams compete, and the signal honour which is to be done to the clubs after the match by Lancastrians sojourning in London, the Crystal Palace management are endeavouring to give an event greater Red Rose flavour to Saturday's event by arranging a typically north-country sporting event to augment the game of football in the grounds. Taking advantage of the present craze for wrestling they have arranged for a number of bouts to follow the English Cup contest, the majority of those competing to be Lancashire men, and the style of the wrestling to be that which is specially associated with the County Palatine. For a purse of £1,000 and the light-weight catch-as-catch-can championship of the world, Jem Mellor, of Stalybridge, will meet Hugh Lannon, the bantam who has carried everything before him in America. Mellor also considers himself unbeaten, notwithstanding the adverse decision given against him a day or two ago when he met the redoubtable Japanese wrestler, Yukio Tani. The Stalybridge man explained that the referee was quite under a misapprehension when he declared Tani the winner. A few seconds before that he had thrown the Japanese athlete, and was so confident that the verdict would be given in his favour that he gave up his efforts. It was then that Tani, taking advantage of his oppenent's action, took a grip of him and threw him like a flash. Tani Mellor says, behaved in a most gentlemanly manner, and was not at all to be reproached, but he blames the referee for not having seen that Tani had been previously beaten.

A New York correspondent writes :—Philadelphia, the centre of American cricket interest, will be represented in England this season by one of its best-known teams. Lord Harris's invitation to Haverford College has been readily accepted, for the Haverfordians have none but the pleasantest recollections of their tours in England in 1896 and 1900. Under the leadership of C. C. Morris—who played in the Philadelphia eleven "on the other side" last season and made the top score of the tour with an innings of 164 against Notts—the Haverford team will leave for England in June and play until about the end of August against the public schools, Lord Harris having written on behalf of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Cheltenham, Charterhouse, Haileybury, Winchester, Marlborough, Uppingham Clifton, Repton, Malvern, and Shrewsbury. Though the National United L. T. A. will not partake this year at Wimbledon in the matches for the Dwight F. Davis international trophy, two players on the younger men will seek honours abroad. Mr. Wylie C. Grant, of the New York I.T.C., and Mr. Robert Le Roy, captain and president of the Columbia University L.T.C., are making the trip on their own account to defend various titles. They hold the North of Scotland championship in doubles, and wish to maintain it. Mr. Grant has to win the North of Scotland singles once more and he will become absolute owner of the trophy. Miss Mabel Higgins, the golf player, who came east from California last season, and is by this time in England with the intention of playing in the ladies championship at Troon, is but the precursor of four or five other American golfers making exchange visits to British links. Mr. F. O. Hostmann, of the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, sails on April 27, Messrs. W. J. Travis and John Moller, junior, on April 29, and Mr. E. M. Byers on April 30. Mr. W. W. Burton, Miss Higgins's brother-in-law, will also start in the amateur championship. Mr. Travis, is the first American golf champion to go abroad. He is now leading in the annual North and South championship at Pinehurst, and as Mr. Byers, of the Allegheny Club of Pittsburg, has been runner-up in the last two amateur championships, great hopes are entertained that the pair will carry the American colours to the front at Sandwich and elsewhere.

THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The German Emperor has played all the parts in an historical repertoire : he has been in turn a pontiff without consecration, a warrior without battles or foes, a dramatist without drama ;-but he has always remained the same imperious, subtle personage in all his diverse incarnations. he possesses in a supreme degree the art of pleasing, and yet at the same time hurting people's felings Gaiety and wrath are not with him, as with Napoleon, instruments ready to hand, but his humour varies from one moment to the other, and so rapidly that in the same hour he may be kind or obstinately cruel. He may appear to some entirely hard-hearted or entirely kind. In truth he is neither ; he is the Emperor—that is to say a being impatient, haughty eager to please and astonish, strong minded, omniscient, omnipresent. To complete the circle but one thing is lacking—the charm of mystery, that enchantment which is spread like a spell, and which lived in the magic force of the Sphinx of the Pharaohs in the shrine where Isis was adored, and even threw a halo of romance around such a monarch as Philip the Second of Spain. The German Emperor does not possess it He is of all living monarchs the least mysterious and the least invisible.

Finally, mention must be made of an eloquent tribute to the memory of that illustrious lady, who, more than all the other royal personages whose acquaintance she has enjoyed, impressed Mme. Vacaresco with an almost reverent admiration—the late Queen Victoria.

This analysis of the most striking personality of the nineteenth century, if it does not contain merit of great historical value, possesses the intrinsic meed of close and deliberate personal observation. And the same may be said of the book as a whole.

A ZERRADI lad, about twelve years of age, who was standing on the step of a ghari opposite the Bazaar in Rangoon in Dalhousie Street, jumped in front of a tram as it was slowly moving along. The lad was knocked down between the rails and the guard of the engine caught his arm and leg, tearing the flesh. Fortunately the tram was moving very slowly and the driver was able to pull up at once.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

LECTURE BY SIR GEORGE WATT.

THE following is the concluding portion of Sir George Watt's lecture on the Improvement of Cotton delivered at a meeting of the West India Committee on 19th April :—

Taxation.—It would be a digression from my immediate purpose to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the industry in details, such as its proximity to the supply of raw material, its cheap labour, and its large local and neighbouring foreign markets. So also it would serve no good purpose to raise the controversial issues that centre around the silver currency and the present countervailing duties. Suffice it therefore to furnish a few of the more striking particulars. The cotton goods imported into India were for many years subjected to a duty of 5 per cent. This tax existed from long before the Mutiny. It was raised at one time to 10 per cent., as another lowered to 7 1-2 per cent., and finally in 1875 it was still further reduced, viz. to 3½ per cent. From 1882 to 1894 India was absolutely a free country. But in the latter year (1894) an import duty was re-imposed on most articles except cotton. This omission of cotton was loudly condemned by the owners of the Indian mills, and in consequence certain duties were subsequently imposed on cotton.

The cotton goods and yarns imported into India consist very largely of the finer qualities, whereas those produced in India (as already observed) are mainly of the lower grades. But the medium qualities overlap each other, and hence an effort was made to remove the supposed protective character of a 5 per cent. import duty on yarn by an excise duty of 5 per cent. on Indian spun medium qualities (such as those above 20's). But it was early felt that this endeavour to equalize the burden of taxation on the two competing sets of manufacturers (Indian and Foreign) was not a success, and hence in 1899 all yarns were exempt, and at the present day a tax of 3½ per cent. on power loom manufactures is collected whether imported or woven locally. It was believed that this new form of tax would act as a countervailing duty in favour of the indigenous or village hand-loom industry.

Continuous Progression.—But were the statistician called upon to fix the periods of these extreme variations of taxation, as expressed by the official returns of trade, his attempt to do so would, it is believed prove a complete failure, since whether taxed or free the expansion of the Indian cotton industry has been very nearly uniform and continuous for many years past.

Indian Cotton Mills.—The first cotton mill founded in India was the Fort Gloster (or as it is now called the Bowreah Cotton Mills) near Calcutta. This was established in 1828. Some years later (1851) the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company opened their mills. Ten years later there were a dozen cotton mills in India. In 1879 the number had increased to 56. In 1890 there were 134, and last year 192 mills, besides a larger number of steam-power ginning and pressing factories. Within the past decade the looms at work in India have been increased by 69 per cent. and the spindles by 52 per cent.

Value to the Cultivators of Cotton.—It would be beside my present purpose to even touch on all important issues of the cotton trade, but there are one or two circumstances of an agricultural importance that I desire to state before closing these more or less introductory observations. The area surveyed as under cotton, is usually greater than that actually returned as cropped, due to failure of crops. Cotton is largely grown as a mixed crop, and moreover it occupies the soil for varying periods in different provinces or in accordance with the form of plant cultivated. The most general crop is on the soil for more that, one season, and indeed some forms are perennial. From these and such like considerations it is often difficult to give the acreage yield or to forecast the total production. But if we assume that the whole annual crop worked up in India, is of equal value with that declared as exported, it may be affirmed that the total value to the Indian cultivators of the cotton crop comes to something like 25 crores of rupees, or say seventeen million pounds sterling. The agricultural interests involved therefore apart altogether from the capital invested in, and the employment afforded by power-loom factories are very considerable. Improvement in quality and expansion of production, if such be possible, are therefore problems that interest India very considerably. India at all events cannot risk the loss of any portion of her present agricultural and industrial interests in cotton.

RECAPITULATION.

But Ladies and Gentlemen, my time is limited, and I must therefore rest satisfied that the observations already made may afford me sufficient data upon which to set forth some of the more important deductions that I desire presently to submit for your consideration. I may therefore conclude the present remarks by the following recapitulation :—

1.—The cultivation and manufacture of cotton have been known and practised in India from comparatively ancient times. It may accordingly be assumed that at least some portion of the stock presently cultivated may have been derived from one or more indigenous species.

2.—Some of the finest cottons met with in the world are natives of the West Indies, or at all events were first made known from seed supplied by the West Indies.

3.—Cotton cultivation is a comparatively modern industry in China and Japan.

4.—With the discoveries made in Europe and America in the 18th century, India lost her pre-eminence in the world's supply of cotton goods and shortly thereafter became dependent on England for a large proportion of the cotton cloth requisite for her own necessities.

5.—Subsequently and with the establishment of power-loom factories in India a further change took place, namely a demand for inferior staples. This had the immediate and direct effect of lowering the quality of the fibre grown in India.

6.—Recently, however, India has once more began to take a distinct place as a cotton manufacturing country and for some few years has indeed successfully contested her own as well as certain foreign markets against European goods.

7.—Lastly a new feature has still more recently assumed importance namely the growth of a taste for better class goods than can be produced from the major portion of the cottons presently grown in India. And this circumstance has originated the most startling departure of all, namely the establishment of an import trade in high-grade raw cottons to be spun and worked up at the Indian mills. If it pays (as seems to be the case) to carry raw cotton from Egypt to India, to be there manufactured, the future may find India lessening rather than increasing England's supply of the raw material, unless some method be discovered of improving and extending the production of superior grade cottons in India.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

I have stated that degeneration of the Indian staple, followed on the establishment of steam power spinning. I trust I may in your opinion be able to fully substantiate that statement, but if it be possible for a product to be profitably adapted to a required inferior standard—developed downwards if it may be so expressed—it surely cannot be impossible to reverse the process and develop upwards. For many years past, I have on every occasion upheld the opinion that when India seriously demanded superior grade cottons, and its scientific officeers earnestly braced themselves to the task of finding these, progression would be found not only possible but comparatively easy of accomplishment.

After dealing at some length with botanical facts relating to cotton Sir G. Watt came to the subject of

EXPERIMENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

To improve the staple of cotton in any country there are he said two directions usually followed :—

(a) Natural Selection.

(b) Acclimatisation.

The first principle involved is to recognise that existing stock is not as sufficiently suited to requirements as might be ; in other words knowledge of the need for improvement and the direction of improvement are fundamental principles. The next stage obviously is a keen power of observation in order to perceive indications of improvement on the lines desired. But these are branches of intellectual culture originated and developed by ordinary intelligence and personal advantage. Scientific training is by no means indispensable, though its possession would be highly advantageous.

I have gone into some detail regarding the errors and ambiguities of the literature of cotton, and my object has been to exemplify the necessity for a more accurate and precise base in order that it may become possible for the inhabitants of one part of the world to take full advantage of the knowledge and experience gained in another and thus be able to obviate self-evident failure and loss of time. There can be no doubt that each of the far-farmed centres of Indian cotton manufacture originated, or were originated by the existence of specially suitable cottons. These were, doubtless, the final expression of centuries of adaptation and selection. Some of the finer Dacca muslins were woven of yarns that measured 400's to 600's. But Arni, Gainloir, Kota, Rhotak, and Benares were and to some extent are still each famed for their fine muslins. Dr. James Taylor published 1881 an exhaustive account of the muslins of Dacca. He tells us that a skein of yarn measured in his presence proved to be 250 miles in length to the pound of cotton. But the cotton spun into yarn of such fine ness was not a long-stapled one. Dr. Taylor tells us in fact that it was so short as to be unsuited for machine spinning, but, nevertheless, the Dacca spinners were able to produce a finer result with their own cotton than when furnished (as they were by Dr. Taylor) with the finest long-staple cottons of America. The tendency of the fibre to expand with moisture is, he tells us, the criterion by which the native spinners judge of the suitability for fine spinning. English yarn, moreover, swells on being bleached ; while Dacca spun thread shrinks and becomes stronger and finer the more frequently it is bleached. It would thus appear probable that the English spinner may still have something to learn from its handworker and something that might possibly lead to the spinning of considerably shorter staples than are at present considered possible.

DEGENERATION AND CHANGE.

But we have in this instance a most instructive example of natural selection. A long staple was apparently not the object aimed at, but rather a fine staple that would shrink on being bleached.

Herbaceous Red-Flowered Field Crop.—Not many years ago the cottons of Surat were very much longer in staple than they are to-day. I have no hesitation in making this statement. But we possess circumstantial evidence. Dr. Hove was deputed to India by the British Government in 1787 in order to study the cottons being cultivated in Guzerat. His report was not published until 1851 but he there describes three forms—first, a yellow-flowered form which yielded the best staple and was always grown on the low-lying lands : second, a red-flowered kind cultivated on the higher sandy soils which afforded a short but fine staple : and third, a peculiar cotton met with in Kathiawar. Dr. Howe's botanical specimens may be seen in the British Museum Herbarium and there are two interesting facts regarding them—the red-flowered herbaceous crop is nowhere to be met with in Guzerat at the present day, and the perennial yellow-flowered plant fairly extensively cultivated in that province, especially in Barod (roji cotton), was apparently not seen by Dr. Howe.

G. Rubicundum Roxb. M. S. Drawing in Kew Library.—Passing over the entire breadth of India from West to East, namely Guzerat to Dacca, we have a similarly startling fact. Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, in 1809, collected and described a red-flowered herbaceous plant in Eastern Bengal which he called G. nigrum var. rubicundum. His specimens of that plant are in the Edinburg Herbarium. Dr. Buchnan-Hamilton speaks of it as having, in his day, been very common, and extensively cultivated. It does not exist in Bengal at the present day. There can thus be no doubt that a radical change has, from some cause or another, passed over the cotton fields of India.

G. neglectum, Tod. The fine long staples of Guzerat have to a large extent disappeared, and their places been taken by a comparatively new plant. Within the past twenty or thirty years this has passed like a wave over India. It yields prolifically and profitably a harsh woolly short staple. It is botanically a cross between G. obtusifolium and G. arboreum. Wherever met with it bears the name of some neighbouring district, or is called foreign cotton or English cotton. This is the plant that Todaro described under the name of G. neglectum. It is without doubt the direct consequence of the demand created by the steam-power mills of India for cheap short staples, and it was produced by the natural powers of selection possessed and instantly used by the Indian cultivators when and where their advantage had been fully established.

Presence of a Fuz or Under Velvet on the Seed.—The majority of American writers would seem to regard G. hirsutum as only a cultivated state of G. herbaceum. It is of course probable that the entire panorama of cultivated cottons are but sports, races, or crosses between two or three species. If such an opinion were established as a fact, then G. hirsutum might possibly be found more nearly related to G. herbaceum than are any of the other new world forms. So again the argument has been advanced by many writers, that the presence of a fuz or velvet coating on the seeds of G. hirsutum, supports the opinion of an Asiatic strain in that plant. But it is just possible that many of the so-called American forms of G. herbaceum do not belong to that species at all, but are races of G. hirsutum. It is worthy of reiteration that early in the 18th century, when Miller, Linnæus and Tornefort, described G. hirsutum, it was spoken of as procured from the West Indies and as possessing a green fuz and thus long anterior, very possibly to the introduction of G. herbaceum into America. In fact it seems fairly certain that the American supply of G. hirsutum was from the Chelsea Botanic Gardens and thus from the type stock of the species.

But it is just possible also that the presence of the so-called fuz in certain forms of Gossypium is only an indication of imperfect cultivation. In the wild species there is no distinction as to fuz and floss. The wooly coating of the seeds is simply short and the hairs of irregular length but not separable into two layers. Cultivation would seem to lengthen a certain proportion into the commercial floss thus leaving the balance to constitute so-called fuz a further stage is the production of a floss in which all the hairs have elongated uniformly, and at the same time formed an easily separable floss that separates readily from the necked seed. In the more typical forms of G. obtusifolium the fuz is ashy-white, and the wool white tinted with red. In the more typical forms of G arboreum the fuz is greenish coloured and the wool silky and pure white. In the hybrids between these every intermediate quality of wool and colour of fuz exists and cultivation by developing or degrading fuz or other element of the hybridisation may be observed to change characteristic peculiarities of both fuz and floss.

Hence it follows that the argument, often advanced, by American writers that G. herbaceum has a gray, and G. hirsutum a green fuz that the one or the other may be witnessed to change colour under different systems of cultivation, or varying conditions of climate and soil is easily enough explained. It would be absurd to base scientific distinction on two plants on so unimportant a peculiarity, and moreover one that has obviously been acquired by cultivation. If acquired, it would naturally change under varying systems of treatment without involving both plants being viewed as forms of the same species. But speaking of the colour of the fuz and floss, it is not generally known that most of the undoubtedly wild species of Gossypium have coloured hairs, so that the white condition may be viewed as purely a consequence of cultivation. In the degraded condition in which some of the American cottons are met with in India to day it is not uncommon to find plants which ordinarily have naked seeds, becoming possessed either of a partial or a complete fuz.

CONCLUSION.

The Government of India the soil in conclusion tried improvement of cotton by a acclimatisation of the triumps of other countries for nearly a century. The result may be said to be that every known cotton exists to day in some part of India. G. hirsutum is the saw-ginned Dhawar cotton of the Deccan Bourbon cotton is to some extent cultivated in South India. Other forms exist as garden curiosities and a few have escaped into the hedgerows and way-sides : they have been abandoned because found unsuited to India, and thus have become naturalised. But the practical results of a century of acclimatisation have been remarkably little. On three different occasions experiments on a large scale were conducted, but if anything the quality of the Indian staple fell back rather than improved.

On many occasions I have upheld the opinion that by far the most rational and hopeful course would be to attempt improvement by natural selection in direct adaptation to local climatic and soil conditions For this purpose the indigenous or long acclimatised plants should preferably be used to freshly imported stock. But, as already explained the poverty of the Indian cultivators throws on the Government the entire responsibility of the requisite experiments which to be a success would have to be simultaneously performed in each important cotton growing centre and conducted by trained experts.

One of the foremost contentions that I have endeavoured to press on your attention this afternoon might be said to be the necessity for more accurate study, botanically and physiologically, of the cultivated and wild species of the Gossypium. We should not only be able to identify every form of cotton but be in a position to say whether or not cottons proposed to be experimented with in this country or that stood a reasonable chance of success. We are at present grossly ignorant of the most ordinary particulars regarding the botany and history of the cottons. And this state of affairs cannot be remedied by herbarium work. A survey of the cotton area of the world will have to be personally conducted by one or two experts, followed by searching practical experiments, before we can be in a position to say we know anything of value regarding the cottons of the world. But this much seems fairly certain from the facts placed before you this afternoon—viz that G. barbadense proper the Sea Island cotton, if it be not an indigenous species of the West Indies is at least a cultivated plant that so far as we know came into existence there. It is the plant before all others therefore that should receive the attention of the West Indian Planters.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO TRAVANCORE.

THE "Mysore Standard" writes :—Mr. E. R. Subroyer, retired Comptroller, has been offered the position of Financial Adviser to the Government of Travancore. He has accepted the offer and is preparing to join his new post. He will undertake to introduce a regular system of accounts which the Travancore administration is lacking in. By ability and character Mr. Subroyer is eminently fitted for the work. Both Mr. Biddulph and Mr Kiernander have borne ample testimony to his high ability in his post as Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, whether as the head of the Mysore engineering School or as Executive Engineer, the Palace Controller, or Comptroller to Government Mr. Subroyer's has been a uniformly successful career, and his work has commanded respect and admiration from all, from his superiors as well as his subordinates. We congratulate Travancore on the happy choice it has made to introduce order to the Account Department of the State. Here again what Mysore has lost Travancore has gained. Mr. Subroyer has just returned from Mysore after taking His Highness the Maharajah's permission. Mr. Subroyer receives at Travancore a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem, which with his Mysore pension brings his emoluments to Rs. 1,400.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

The "Rash Goftar" rejoices at the death knell of the Cooper's Hill College, and observes :—All India will rejoice to learn of the telegraphic message which Reuter has wired, announcing the decision of the India Office to discontinue the Cooper's Hill College. This Institution, which is endowed from the Indian treasury, is located out of India, a long way off the country, which precludes the Indians from reaping out of it the fullest advantage that they could otherwise have enjoyed. The immense expenditure at which it is maintained, with its doors to all intents and purposes barred against the natives of the soil, is always put forward as the principal reason towards its abolition. But the results turned out were so meagre and unsatisfactory in comparison with the cost incurred that, that fact of itself formed a sufficient case to close it for all times ; and there was no other alternative left for the India Office than coming to the decision to which they have now arrived after a heated and prolonged controversy of some months.

NATIVE OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Indian chiefs are to receive special King's commissions and will be appointed officers in the Indian Army. The "Praj Bandhu" says :—From a Press communique issued about a fortnight ago by the Government of India it appears that the authorities have resolved to select seven Indian Chiefs belonging to the Indian Cadet Corps for the third year course, at the end of which period they will on passing the necessary examination, receive special King's commissions, and will be entitled to the same rank, pay and promotion as British officers in the Indian army and will be posted for service in various parts of India. The announcement is one that will be received with genuine satisfaction throughout India, in asmuch as it means a welcome departure from the hitherto established police of distrust and suspicion as exemplified in the total exclusion of Indian soldiers even with a record of long and meritorious service to their credit, from the commissioned ranks in the army.

THE QUESTION OF OVER CROWDING IN BOMBAY.

The "Voice of India", in referring to the question of over crowding in Bombay, states :—The meeting held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday last under the auspices of the Sanitary Association discussed a most important question—that of housing the poor. The Honble Mr. Mehta, in opening the proceedings very rightly observed that there could be no greater misconception than to imagine, as "some people in Bombay" seemed to do, that if they succeeded in building a number of chawls in the city and provided a certain number of rooms to live in, overcrowding would cease. These people, of course, must be wrong ; for the new rooms might get overcrowded along with the old, if for example they attracted men not from the already overcrowded parts requiring to be relieved, but from outside the city. Then again, by a contraction of the dwelling area in the city owing to the operations of the Improvement Trust or other causes, the total area available for residence in convenient localities might remain the same as before. The question to be considered, however, is not whether overcrowding will cease by the mere provision of some new buildings, but whether overcrowding will cease without such provision. Other measures would also be necessary, and no one is better fitted to suggest them than Mr Mehta. When these suggestions are fairly launched, a case would be made out for an examination of them by a Commission.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

The "Rast Goftar" pays the following tribute of praise to Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. Bombay is really very fortunate in securing the services of a Health Officer who has been serving the City with an energy, industry and thoughtfulness, which have hitherto characterised all his actions. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in proposing at the Corporation the maximum increase in the salary of that officer, paid a due meed of praise when he referred to the manner in which Dr. Turner discharged the hard, arduous and responsible duties of his office. With bad drainage and a most unsatisfactory mode of the removal of night-soil, the city would be in a worse predicament, but we have in Dr Turner a Health Officer, who is doing his level best to keep the town clean and keep the death-rate as low as it is, under the circumstances, possible to do so.

HINDI OR MARATHI IN INDORE STATE.

The Hindi language has triumphed over Marathi in the Indore state. The "Voice of India remarks :—The Hindi language has entered upon an enviable career of conquest. In Sir Antony MacDonnell's time it triumphed over Urdu in the United Provinces. It has now triumphed over Marathi in Indore State. Marathi has been the State language of Indore ever since the foundation of that principality by Subhedar Malharji in 1731. During the last more than a century and a half a huge mass of official literature in Marathi must have sprung up which the public and the Government servants are alike bound to study and to consult. Latterly some of the high officers imported from outside would appear to have introduced Hindi in their own departments for their own convenience, as they could not learn Mahratti—Mr Piyarelal in the Judicial Department, Mr Kishorelal in the Police Department and so forth. An order seems now to have been passed, making Hindi the general state language, and a protest has been made against the change. The exact reasons for the change do not appear to have been explained to the people. The local language called Rangadi has no literature of its own and it is understood that Rangadi speakers will find Hindi as difficult as Marathi. The ruler of the State is a Mahratta. He is now a minor, but when he comes of age there is nothing to prevent him from restoring the old official language, which is also this mothertongue. It looks rather odd in these circumstances that Mr. Bosanquet, President of the Council of Regency, should have sanctioned a measure which seems likely to lead to a balance of inconvenience on the whole.

THE figures of the borderland trade of British India for the ten months ending with January last show that there has been some recovery from the depression of the year 1902-03, but the figures are still more than a crore below those of two years ago. As compared with 1901-02 the trade with Afghanistan shows an increase of some twelve lakhs and the trade with Manipur, Hill Tippera, Karenee and Southern Siam is in a flourishing state, that with the last-named country having trebled in value in the two years. Everywhere else trade has decreased in value, the decrease being very decided along the North-West Frontier and in connection with Western China. Tibetan trade shows a not unexpected fall of six lakhs, and that of Nepal a decrease of 43 lakhs as compared with two years ago while the smaller trade with Bhutan has fallen by nearly 50 per cent. in the same period. The total cross-frontier trade was 1,065 1-2 lakhs as compared with 1,177 1-2 lakhs in 1901-02, and 1,021 1-2 lakhs in 1902-03.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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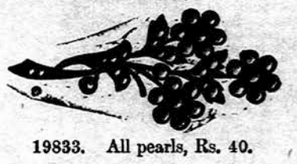

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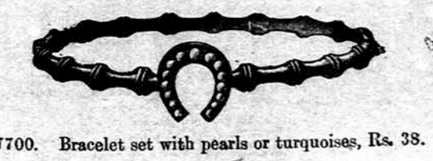

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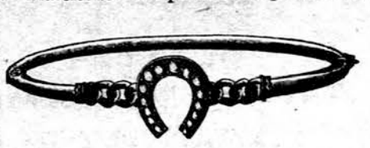

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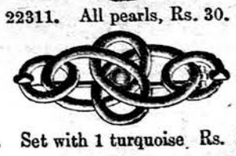

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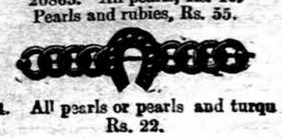

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE has been a controversy in the "Times" upon the subject of harbour defence. The subject has undoubtedly come more to the front as a result of the Japanese operations at Port Arthur. "R. G. A." has stated the case for transferring our coast defence material and personal, to the Royal Navy. The idea is not new, but there seems no good ground for any such thing, though Mr. Arnold-Forster said in the House of Commons on Thursday that nothing would be more congenial to the Army than to hand over the control of strictly naval ports to the Navy. Many things are at the present time in the melting-pot, and we think it will be very much wiser to put the garrison gunners who are chiefly affected by this proposal upon a better footing altogether. We are quite convinced that they could conduct the work of coast and harbour defence very capably, and certainly the Navy has no desire to take them over. It might possibly be a feasible arrangement for Garrison Artillery officers to go afloat at times in warships, as has, indeed, been done in Germany, in order to familiarise themselves more intimately with the appearance of various classes of vessels in different lights, and with naval formations and signals. "A Garrison Gunner" points out that the Garrison Artillery, with its Militia and Volunteer branches, constitutes the larger portion of the Royal Artillery, but that it is administered executively at head-quarters by a staff drawn from the Horse and Field Artillery, whose organisation and training have few points in common. As a matter of fact, the general officers through whom its requirements are to be represented have seldom had occasion to consider fortress warfare before receiving their appointments. The Royal Engineers construct their works, and sometimes have to do with the armament of them, while they control the subsidiary services of mines and electric lights. The Ordnance Department demands its materials, maintains its reserves, and executes its repairs, while the Army Service Corps manages its means of transport. It would seem suitable, in view of the special character of its duties, to give the garrison branch a greater degree of autonomy.

Among the many points raised by the operations at Port Arthur is the right armament to be employed for harbour defence. "If the Duncan Gold Medal Prize Essay" published in the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution may be accepted as expressing the opinions of technical experts, medium and light quick-firing ordnance for coast defence should be confined to 6in. and 12pr. guns. This point was emphasised by Captain Verekar in his prize essay for 1903. Since, therefore, we cannot afford to leave a stone unturned in the defence of some of our harbours, the sooner we discard our 47in., 6pr and 3pr. guns for them the better; the latter only take up useful men who would be better employed elsewhere. Another very important matter is sufficient and efficient searchlights. However good the handling and hitting power of the guns may be in clear weather in daylight, their effect is nil in the dark. Unfortunately the outcry against the expenses connected with the frequent practice of searchlights has hitherto been a heavy handicap to anything like good night practice and it has generally been the opinion among our naval officers that our coast forts would not be able to stop a determined torpedo-boat raid at many of our coaling stations and even some of our home defended harbours. This matter has frequently formed the subject of heated argument between officers of both Services, and recent events seem rather to favour the opinion of the "wet-bob."

The issue of the General Annual Report on the British Army places at the disposal of inquirers a vast mass of instructive figures. Owing to the decision to make up the return henceforth on October, instead of January 1, the new Blue Book covers a period of nine months only. The inclusion of the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is a new and useful future. The Regular Army was still, at the date of the return, above its normal establishment, there being large excesses particularly in the mounted branches. This condition resulted from the special state of affairs set up by the war, which is now passing away. The rate of desertion, which is not ascertainable for the period of the war stood in 1902 at a higher figure than at any period during the last ten years, and it is worthy of note that, while up to 1898 the proportion of desertions among men of over two years' service was less than in the case of those of from one to two years' service, the reverse is now the case in a marked and significant degree. On the other hand it is satisfactory to observe that the courts-martial crimes and punishments, have fallen from 7 per cent of the average strength in 1894 and 1895, and 6 per cent. in 1896-98, to 5 per cent. in the nine months of 1903. The particulars relating to good conduct medals, gratuities, and badges also show that a higher standard has been established. Comparison of figures presents some difficulties owing to the report being incomplete during the years of the war, and we would point out to the authorities that the return would gain greatly in value if the percentages of average strength were given more consistently in those tables which deal more particularly with re-engagements, discharges, desertions, rewards, punishments, services, ages, and education of the enlisted men. To do this might add a little to the size of the report, but would not greatly increase its complexity, and would add very much to its value.

It matters not what may be their feelings in regard to other and more general aspects of the war, the sympathies of all seamen will be with those who have lost friends and relatives in the ill-fated Petropavlovsk. Particularly this will be the case in connection with the gallant and distinguished admiral whose career has thus been cut short at the moment when his services were so urgently needed by his country. In this kingdom we know how it feels to learn that one of our finest battleships with the greater portion of her crew and a talented and popular admiral, has been suddenly lost. The foundering of the Victoria in peace time gives us a parallel to the catastrophe which has now befallen the Russians. It is unnecessary at the moment to speculate on the actual cause of the disaster because it is mainly by the loss of the gallant men and their lamented chief that we are so deeply touched. The circumstance that Admiral Makaroff possessed many friends in this country is an additional factor in stirring our sympathy and regret, added to which we have the circumstance that at the time he had apparently succeeded in inspiring the greatest devotion and energy in the seamen of his fleet. His death at this particular moment is then almost an irreparable loss to this country.

Admiral Makaroff, we have been told by one of his brother officers, was an excellent sailor, an expert in naval affairs, and a daring leader. That he was an experience l seaman is shown by the record of his career and the important posts which he had held. That he was an expert in the theory as well as the practice of his profession he had demonstrated by the many improvements he had effected in naval architecture and naval artillery, and by his works on tactics and on other questions connected with warship building. Finally, his conduct since he succeeded to the command of the fleet at Port Arthur proves him to have been a daring and resourceful leader. There was perhaps no other Russian admiral so well known outside his own country, and his views and opinions on naval problems of the moment were eagerly looked for by the seamen of all the principal naval Powers. In this country he was perhaps best known as the designor of the ice-breaking vessel the Yermak built on the Tyne; by his introduction of the armour piercing shell in the Russian navy; and by his advocacy of battleships of small demensions and the employment of the torpedo. In his own Service his freedom from corruption, his love of justice, and his devotion to his profession caused him to be beloved and respected by all his brother officers and subordinates. The Tsar will find it hard to replace him by an equally talented and popular leader, and the seamen of all countries will deplore the loss of such a gallant and estimable personality.

The United States navy has the deep sympathy of the British Service in the sad disaster on board the Missauri. The accounts received of the gun explosion on Wednesday show the terrible nature of the disaster, and also indicate that the entire ship narrowly escaped being blown to pieces. Twenty-nine persons were killed and two others fatally injured. There were two explosions, the first occurring in the 12in. port gun in the after turret while it was being charged and the second almost immediately afterwards in the handling room underneath, where four exposed charges blew up. Altogether 2,000lb of powder exploded. The entire turret and handling room crews perished. Several shots had already been fired from the gun, and while the second half of a fresh charge was being rammed home, either the gases from the previous charge or a smouldering portion of the canvas cover of the cartridge ignited the powder, causing the explosion. The breach of the gun was still open and the report was not loud. In an instant the turret was filled with flames, and almost simultaneously a second and fiercer explosion occurred. Two streams of water were immediately turned on and the handling room and magazine were flooded. The heat was so intense that the brasswork in the magazine was melted, and had the ammunition stored there exploded the ship would have sunk. Captain Cowles himself led the rescuers, many of whom became unconscious and were nearly suffocated. All the bodies were perfectly nude and barely recognisable, the clothing having been entirely burned off. Naval officers ascribe the disaster to the zeal of the gun's crews in the competition for prizes in the target firing. A system of prizes for shooting in the navy has been in force for some time and the rivalry among the gunners of the different ships is intense. The names of the deceased officers include Lieut. Gridley, who was a son of the late Captain Gridley, who commanded the cruiser "Olympia" at the battle of Manila, Mr. T. Ward, son of Brigadier-General Ward, U.S. Army, and Lieut. Davidson, who graduated at the Naval Academy in 1895.

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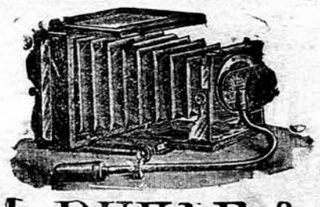

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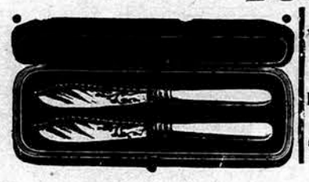

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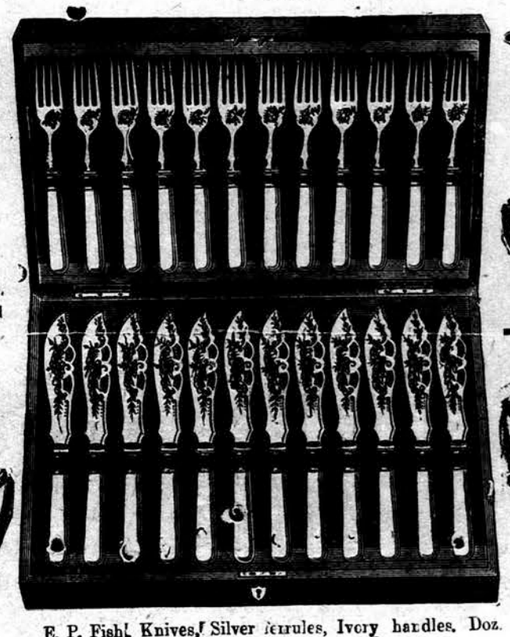

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